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THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Railway Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
Corrected up to March 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the Bombay Gazette Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 128,121—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MAY 12, 1890.

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.
As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts. pts.		Qts. pts.
11-8 6-12	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	11-8 6-12
23-0 12-8		23-0 12-8
25-0 14-0	Dinner—St. Julien, and La Rose	25-0 14-0
35-8 18-12	After Dinner—Chateau Rauzan, Lafit	35-8 18-1
39-8 19-12		39-8 19-12

"C. P. & Co.'s stock and selection of Clarets are the largest and rank as the finest in India."
CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
S. S. "PENINSULAR."
NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

A STEAM BARGE to take Passengers on Board will LEAVE the APOLLO BUNDER at 4 p.m. on TUESDAY, 13th May. The steamer will sail at 6 p.m.

Heavy Baggage to be sent to the Company's Dockyard at Mazagon by 10 a.m. on that day.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday.
B.I. KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson.	16th May.
B.I. COROMANDEL	4500	800	I. Reeves	23rd "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. J. Weighell	30th "
B.I. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	6th June.
† ASSAM	3038	500	E. Crewe	13th "
B.I. ROHILLA	3511	700	M. de Horne	20th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	27th "
B.I. ROSETTA	3528	700	G.W. Brady	4th July
† ASSAM	3038	500	E. Crewe	11th "
B.I. CLYDE	4136	800	T. L. Parfitt	18th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	25th "
B.I. ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson	1st Aug.
† ASSAM	3038	500	E. Crewe	8th "
B.I. PENINSULAR	5500	1000	W. T. Webber	15th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H.J. Weighell	22nd "
B.I. SUTLEJ	42.5	800	W.D. Worcester	29th "

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London, by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a. m. on day of sailing.

SPECIAL STEAMER TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1890.
PENINSULAR ..	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	13th May.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1890.
MALWA	2970	500	W. J. Nantes	8th May.
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	22nd "
ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson	5th June.

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 23rd April, 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 3 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay.

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
PO	.....	.....	1st June 1890.
DOMENICO BALDUINO..	5,000	800	20th June 1890.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th July 1890.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st August 1890.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA	On the 7th June 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

R. PESCIO,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 12th 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June.
aMARIA TERESA	R. Deporis	4,200	600	15th June.
AMPHITRITE	G. Nicolich	4,200	650	1st July.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
aWill not call at Brindisi.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI...	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
ORION	B. Vidos	3,800	850	15th May.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
MELPOMENE..	G. Wallischnig	3,800	550	21st May.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
8th April, 1890.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 10th June 1890, at 2 p.m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

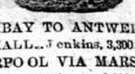
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are invited to be on board by 1 p.m. in the Prince's Dock, as she will sail direct from thence.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.



BOMBAY TO ANTWERP.

s. s. RYALL HALL..Jenkins, 3,300...400..abt. 12th May.

LIVERPOOL VIA MARSEILLES.

NETHERLY HALL..Gavin ....3,360 400 abt...15th May

These Steamers have good accommodation for a limited number of Passengers, at moderate rates, but carry no Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited.)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, at 11 a.m. on 18th May, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA" 1 168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 14th May.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,697 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 15th May, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE AND ANTWERP.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 24th May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 10th May, 1890. Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	T.R.	Commander.	To sail.
L ARABIA	3544	J. Laird	13th May.
M NUBIA	3551	J. G. Knox	20th May.

Steamers marked L proceed to Liverpool direct; those marked M to Marseilles only; steamers marked ML go to Liverpool via Marseilles and book passengers for both Ports. Passengers by the Marseilles steamers can book through to London (overland from Marseilles). Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First-class passengers. All the state-rooms are on the Upper Deck. For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 1st April, 1890.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THESE splendid first-class Iron Steamships built on the Clyde, expressly for the Indian Service under special survey above the highest class at LLOYD'S will be DESPATCHED to LIVERPOOL as follows:—

CITY OF AGRA ..... 20th May.
CITY OF EDINBURGH ..... 12th June.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried. Two berth Cabins. Baths, Punkhas, and every comfort for first class passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES, & Co.,
Agents.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO DUNKIRK DIRECT.

THE Splendid Passenger Steamer s. s. "CLAN DRUMMOND," 2,950 tons, Commander H. HARRISON, will sail for DUNKIRK DIRECT, on or about the 14th May, 1890.

The Saloons and State Rooms are all on the upper deck and are fitted with every requisites for Comfort. Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

Passengers can be landed at Plymouth.

For particulars as to rates of passages, &c., Apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & CO.,
Agents
Forbes Street, Bombay.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
PASSENGER SEASON, 1889-90.

MESSRS. THOS. COOK & SON have pleasure in inviting the attention of Members of the Civil and Military Services, who may desire to take advantage of the new and much improved Second Saloon accomodation of the P. & O. Company's Vessels, to their system of Registration of Forward bookings, by which the names of intending Passengers are registered, and from which parties are selected and grouped together in specially selected Cabins.

For further particulars and dates of sailing of Steamers of the P. & O. and other Lines see Cook's "Oriental Travellers' Gazette," containing Telegraphic Code, post free on application to

THOS COOK & SON,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
11, Old Court-House Street, Calcutta.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNSWEETENED GIN,
Treacher's Special Importation.

A SAFE and WHOLESOME STIMULANT, eminently suited for Indian consumption.

Per case of 1 dozen, cash, Rs. 24.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY.

THIS really very Fine Old Scotch Whisky has a full, ripe, mellow flavour, such as can only be found in a genuine, fully matured Spirit.

It is now being largely supplied to Clubs and Messes, as well as to an immense number of our Regular Customers.

Rs. 27 PER DOZEN.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER.
(FOSTER'S VERY PRIME QUALITY)
Is the Drink for this Weather.
Quarts, per doz., Rs. 8.

SOLE AGENTS:
TREACHER & CO., Limited,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TRUNKS,
BAGS AND PORTMANTEAUS.

A LARGE Assortment of every kind of Portmanteau and Travelling Trunk, in Canvas, Solid Leather, Steel, Basil, &c. Manufactured in the best manner possible and thoroughly seasoned for the Indian Climate.

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,
BOMBAY.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.
The CHEAPEST material ever offered, from the BEST makers.

BRUSH DYNAMO,	16 Arc Lights (2,000 Rs candle-power each)..	800
Do. do.	10 " " do.	500
EDISON do.	65 Incandescent Lamps, (20 c. p.)...	400
GRAMME do.	20 Arc Lights of 500 c.p. each or 200 Incan. Lights of 20 c. p.	500
GRAMME DYNAMO,	10 Incandescent Lamps of 20 c. p...	180

GASSNER Dry Cells. No Chemicals. Always ready. Lasts for ever.
INCANDESCENT Lamps, 3, 5, 10 and 20 c. p.
INSULATED CABLE, from 6 annas per yard.
Do. WIRE " 1 anna "

F. FISCHER & Co.

FINE OLD COGNAC BRANDIES.

THESE fine Brandies from their very superior quality have now taken rank in public estimation with such well-known brands as Hennessy, Exshaw, &c.

TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, matured for medicinal use, 15 years old, per dozen ..... Rs. 65 0

000 TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the celebrated "Heart-labelled Brandy," per dozen ..... " 40 0

This celebrated Brandy, the well-known Heart-Labelled, is specially distinguished for its delicate aroma and the fine and full, yet soft and mellow flavour, which is so characteristic of a superior Cognac fully matured by age.

00 TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC, a Choice Matured Spirit, per dozen ..... " 36 0

0 TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC, a good "Peg" Brandy, per dozen ..... " 32 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld..
WINE MERCHANTS.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, &c.

THE only Lens that can afford the absolute assistance to, and relief needed by, each individual eye, must be that which is constructed from a Mathematical Formula, to exactly neutralize the defect.

It is rare that a truly perfect Pair of Eyes can be met with, but the Sense of Vision can be equalized in all persons, if the Eyes are not affected by Disease.

A complete assortment of our Spectacles, &c., may now be selected from, to remedy every variety of defective vision, and to fulfil the prescriptions of Ophthalmic Surgeons. They may be ordered by either the Metric or the ordinary numbers. These lenses are cut with great precision, and may be relied on for refractive accuracy.

SPECTACLES.
Best *pebbles*, for Long or Short Sight.

In Gold Frames, 18-carat	Rs. 27	0
In Aluminium Frames	" 7	0
In Blue Steel Frames	" 6	0
Ladies' new Long Handled Spectacles, "THE LORGNETTE," with best Spherical Pebble Lenses, a most fashionable and elegant form of Hand Glass, chiefly used when taking a drive or walk.		
Gold Frame and Handle.....	" 125	0
Silver Gilt do.	" 40 & 50	
Shell do.	" 20	0

EYE-GLASSES, SINGLE.

Best Pebble, with Cord and Case, for Long or Short Sight	" 3	0
Best Optical Glass do. do. do.....	" 1	8

PINCES-NEZ.
Best *pebble* for Long or Short Sight.

In 18-carat Gold Frames, non-pressure Spring, resting very lightly on the face...	Rs. 26	0
In Silver Gilt Frames.....	" 10	0
In Tortoise-shell Turn-pin Frames	" 8	0
In Straight draw-out Spring, Long or Short Sight	" 8	0
Skeleton Folders, Springs and Attachments, rivetted on Lens	" 3	0

EYE PRESERVERS.

Goggles Smoked Glass in Gauze, with Elastic Cord and Japanned Tin Case	" 2	0
Horse-shoe Spectacles	" 5	0
Railway Spectacles, Gauze sides	" 5	0
Spoon-shaped Glasses, Blue Steel Frames ...	" 4	8
In Nickel-plated Incorrodible Frames, with White, Blue, and Smoke-tinted Lenses ...	" 5	0

Morocco Cases and Silk Cords supplied.

ARTIFICIAL EYES.

A large assortment of HUMAN, ANIMALS, and BIRDS, always in stock.

KEMP & CO., LIMITED,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

HEM-STITCH POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS.
"SPECIAL VALUE."
GENTS'. LADIES'.
Rs. 8-8 to 18 PER DOZEN—ready for use.

12½ *per Cent. Cash or V. P. P. Discount = 2 annas in the Rupee.*

HOAR & CO., HOSIERS, OUTFITTERS, BOMBAY

WANTED,—LADY NURSES

TO drive out Influenza, Malarious, Intermittent, and Bilious Fevers from Bombay and other Presidencies by the use of

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE OR PILLS.

Mr. P. B. PRESS, Proprietor, Fort Coach Factory:—"I have found BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE highly efficacious, after having tried it on several men of my factory, who were suffering from the prevailing Fever. By its use my Factory is again in working order.

khbar-i-Soudagar, the leading Merchants' paper, writes on the 15th March 1890—We have tried with success Dr. BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE on several workmen of our Printing Department, who were suffering from the Influenza Epidemic. We strongly recommend to the public the use of Batliwalla's Ague Mixture in cases of Influenza.

Up-country orders for BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS should be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & CO., PHILLIPS & CO., &c., &c., at Re. 1 per bottle.

SPECIAL VALUE
DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS
THORPE & Co.,

DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS.

Designs, Fern, Union Scroll Border on Table, with centre. Mosaic, Foxglove, Bay Leaf, Lotus Plant, Fleur-de-lis, &c., &c., &c.

Size 7ft. 6in. by 5ft.
Rs. 7-8, Rs. 9-8, Rs. 10-8, Rs. 12-8, and Rs. 15-8 each.

Size 7ft. 6in. by 7ft. 3in.,
Rs. 18-8, Rs. 20-8, and Rs. 22-8 each.

Size 7ft. 6in. by 6ft.
Rs. 15-8 to Rs. 18-8 each.

Super Double Damask, cut by the yard, very useful for long dining tables, neat centres with handsome border, 90 inches wide.
Per yard Rs. 7-8.

DAMASK TABLE NAPKINS.

Size ¾ by ¾.
Rs. 8-8, Rs. 10-8, and Rs. 12-8 per dozen.
Our new Illustrated Catalogue free on application.

THORPE AND CO.,
GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

HIGH CLASS WATCHES.
MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,

SUPPLY THEIR
HIGH CLASS WATCHES
OF THE FINEST QUALITY ONLY.
THEY GUARANTEE THEIR WATCHES
To be provided with
ALL THE LATEST INVENTIONS.
Including their last improvement, *viz.*,
A GOLD HAIRSPRING,
And their MAXIMUM Variation
IS ONE MINUTE PER MONTH.
INNUMERABLE TESTIMONIALS to the above effect, received from THE LEADING OFFICERS and CIVILIANS of the INDIAN EMPIRE, are open for perusal. Immense variety of
PRESENTATION WATCHES,
REPEATING AND CLOCK WATCHES,
CHRONOGRAPH AND CALENDAR WATCHES,
In Plain, Chased, Enamelled or Richly Jewelled Cases.
WE INVITE INSPECTION.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE POST FREE.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.
JEWELLERS AND WATCH MANUFACTURERS.
BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road, Opposite Clock Tower.
POONA, 11, Arsenal Road, Opposite the Napier Hotel.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE
OF
HER EXCELLENCY
LADY HARRIS, C.I.

SOUTHWELL & AUSTIN, LD.,

SEASON'S DRESS. NOVELTIES.
SPECIALITIES. STYLES. UNSURPASSED.

DRESS HOMESPUNS.
All Wool. In natural Tones, Checks and Flecks. Beautifully Soft and Light. Refined Dyed Dresses. Latest Shades.

BENGALINES.
Leading Material, Plain and Fancy. All the Art Shades for Day and Evening Wear.

WASHING DRESSES, a most charming and varied Selection for Ladies and Children.

THE NEW PATTERNS ARE NOW READY.

SOUTHWELL & AUSTIN, LD.,
DRESS-MAKERS, MILLINERS, LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! VALVOLINE THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
" Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
" The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel, and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON;
AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS,
NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1890.
KING, KING, & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines on favourable terms, and FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by the P. & O. Line secured at very low rates. Special attention given to the grouping of passengers and selection of Berths, so as to secure their comfort on the voyage. For this purpose a Register is kept free of charge, and intending Travellers are recommended to forward their names for registration at as early a date as possible, so as to ensure satisfactory arrangements being made.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. Henry S. King & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. King, Baillie & Co. Messrs. King, King & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

SPECIAL arrangements have been made for the convenience of Ladies and Children travelling alone.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at Low rates; Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.

IMPORTERS can rely on their goods being cleared promptly, economically, and safely; a large and experienced staff, many of whom have been twenty years and upwards in Messrs. King, King & Co.'s employ, being constantly in attendance on the Bunder, and at the Custom House.

LOANS granted on easy terms. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED, and a copy of Messrs. King, King & Co.'s "Handbook for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on application, free of charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA.
KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COLUMBIA ELITE SKATING RINK,
Every day from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Admission 8 Annas, Skating Free.
Evenings 8-30 to 11.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND FRIDAYS, 8 As.
MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS & SATURDAYS, Re. 1.
Skates as usual.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS,
Ladies' Invitation Nights.
G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Band in attendance.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Bank is hereby convened for THURSDAY, the 29th current, at 4 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of electing an Auditor in the place of Mr. N. S. Symons, proceeding to Europe.
By order of the Board of Directors,
JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer,
Bank of Bombay, Bombay, 9th May, 1890.

INTERPRETER REQUIRED.

REQUIRED AT ONCE for a period of not less than 3 months, at a station 10 hours' Railway run from Bombay, an Interpreter speaking French, Hindustani and English. Apply stating terms with the necessary proofs of qualification, to A. B., care of this paper.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to, or having claim against, the ESTATE of the late Mr. E. C. HAWKES, C.E., who died at Bombay, on the 13th February last, are requested to communicate with the undersigned, to whom Probate of the Will has been granted by the Chief Court of the Punjab, within one month from this date, after which no claims will be recognised.
G. HAWKES,
(Executor).
District Traffic Supt, N. W. Railway.
Lahore, 6th May, 1890.

FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE ROTUNDA lately erected at the Victoria Gardens for the purposes of the Flower Show there, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY next, the 14th instant, at 2-30 p.m.
For particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mehrji, Johnston and COMPANY, Auctioneers, Medows Street, Bombay, or at the office of the undersigned.
By order of the Municipal Commissioner.
RIENZI WALTON,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Bombay, 9th May, 1890.

THE WARDHA SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
(IN LIQUIDATION.)

Notice is hereby given in pursuance of Section 186 of the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 that a General Meeting of the members of the above-named Company will be held at the office of Messrs. Crawford, Barder and Co. (the Liquidators' Solicitors) situate at No 30 Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, on Friday, the 13 day of June, 1890, for the purpose of having an account laid before them, showing the manner in which the winding-up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidators, and also of determining by extraordinary resolutions the manner in which the books of account and documents of the Company and of the Liquidators thereof shall be disposed of.—Dated this 8th day of May, 1890.
NANABHAI R. RANINA,
PESTONJEE MERWANJEE NARIELWALLA,
Liquidators.

COUGH, COLD, ASTHMA.
ST. MARTIN'S
PULMONARY BALSAM.

THIS is the result of much trouble and long experience; is the never-failing specific Remedy for Cough, Cold, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Consumption, and all other Diseases of the Lungs and Chest. It contains NO OPIATE or any other injurious Drug, but is a safe and palatable preparation of purely Vegetable Drugs, possessing expectorant, demulcent, and balsamic properties. A few doses bring in control, without fail, even the most Obstinate and Chronic Diseases.

OBSERVE!

It is a powerful VOICE TONIC.
Actors, Singers, and Public Speakers will find this valuable preparation a real boon for them. IMPARTS CLEAR and SILVERY TONE to the voice; keeps the VOCAL ORGAN SONOROUS and in FULL VIGOUR, and renders it MELODIOUS.

Per Bottle, Re. 1 and Re. 1-12.

SOLE PROPRIETORS,
F. S. MADON & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, BOMBAY.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT,
PER OVERLAND MAIL "PENINSULAR,"
OF
CHUBB'S GENUINE GOODS,
SUCH AS
SAFES, WRITING, CASH, DEEDS, DESPATCH, AND KEY BOXES OF SIZES,
LARGE SIZE FALL FRONT CUPBOARDS.
LOCKS AND PADLOCKS,
OF SIZES AND DESCRIPTIONS.
CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
ESTABLISHED 1847.

NEUBERG'S
NEW SEASON'S
CHEROOTS
AND
CIGARS.

Manufactured of choicest Trichinopoly and Dindigul Tobacco, carefully selected from the NEW SEASON'S CROP, to the high class quality of which he would respectfully draw the special attention of SMOKERS.
The different Brands held in stock are all *specialities*, of superb finish, and GUARANTEED quality, and Mr. NEUBERG is confident that they will meet that approval from connoisseurs he has always studied to indulge.

CHEROOTS.

	Per 1,000 Rs.	a.	Per 100 Rs.	a.
THOMSON'S PRIME	22	0	2	8
Do. No. 1	19	0	2	2
DAWSON'S PRIME	20	0	2	4
Do. No. 1	18	0	2	0
PASHAS No. 1 (without Straw)	20	0	2	4
Do. No. 2 (ditto.)	18	0	2	0
NONPAREIL (ditto.)	15	0	1	12

CIGARS.

	Per 1,000 Rs.	a.	Per 100 Rs.	a.
REGALIAS	25	0	2	12
PREMIERS	25	0	2	12
LONDRES	22	0	2	8
FAVORITAS	22	0	2	8
CONCHAS	18	0	2	0
PRINCIPES	18	0	2	0

NEW STOCKS OF COROMANDELS
TAMAUNS AND JAVAS,
ALSO JUST OPENED OUT
AND
SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY, & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.
PAY and PENSIONS realised free of charge except when under guarantee to Government.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.,
No 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the top-floor of the General Post Office building, Fort, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, cost plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany grand square piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne, first-rate pictures and cicograph, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, a pair of handsome black Arab horses, a handsome strong-built landau, nearly new, set of double harness, &c., &c., the property of C. A. STUART, Esq., Presidency Postmaster.
Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOW KNOWN AS "IRON ROOF," AT MAHABLESHWAR.

On MONDAY, the 19th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms.
The bungalow known as "Iron Roof" situated on Mahableshwar Hill, containing about 5 acres and 24 goontas. The bungalow is in very good condition and has a beautiful scenery and is well furnished.
For further particulars application may be made to the undersigned.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable vacant pieces of land suitable for building purposes, situated at Apollo Street, within the Fort.
On WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following very valuable vacant pieces of land in one lot, and if not sold in one lot, then in two separate lots of 655 square yards each.
All that piece of vacant land or ground, situated at Apollo street, Fort, containing by admeasurement about 1,309 square yards and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east by the property of Messrs. David Sassoon and Co., on the west by a public road, called Apollo Road, on the north by the property of Mr. Framjee Cowasjee Marker, and on the south by a public lane called Marine Lane.
For further particulars and conditions of sale and plan of the property application may be made to the undersigned.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 12th May, 1890.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 12th inst., at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—
15 bales grey shirtings.
5 " " dooties.
5 cases white ground prints.
6 " " shirtings
1 case 9 banjaus
1 walnutwood cottage pianoforte by Collard and Collard
1 harmonium by Maison 11 stops, in good order.
10 barrels purified lump alum,
A varied assortment of superior and specially selected bentwood furniture by Kohn, consisting of revolving office chairs, ladies' arm and reclining chairs, couches, &c., &c., all in black mahogany and natural colours, with newly patented screw feet, the whole being artistically designed.
A few articles of household furniture, consisting of conversation sofas, drawing-room and easy chairs pier tables, bentwood chairs, sideboard, screen, round and dining table, s &c.
By order of Dewcurn Thackersey and on account and at the risk of Thacker Kalidas Narondass—
3 cases 233 pieces double bordered prints 43 to 44 yards.
On account and at the risk of Hajee Dada Aba—
667—1 case 4/4 doz knives.
On account and at the risk of Haji Moosa Haji Sulleiman—
H S ½—1 case white hemmed handkerchiefs.
B 2324—1 case undershirts.
7330 1-5 —1 case men's yellow half-hose.
2368—1 case leather and elastic belts.
By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Kadurbhoy Esmaljee—
547 325,61—2 cases brass sheets.
On account of the concerned ex s s Kaiser-i-Hind.
G A & Co—10 barrels each 1 cwt net dry red.
On account and at the risk of the indentor, Pallonjee Sorabjee—
P S 10—1 case 30 Perry's tables 2205 light oak
11—1 " 30 " " " " "
12- 1 " 12 " " " " "
1 trunk 1825 27 in. " " "
1 cash-box 117, 10 in. Hobb's lock
—On account and at the risk of Pudumsey Hurry ex Werneth Hall—
P H } 4373-4-12 bales each 200 pieces 28 inch 23 yards
BS D } grey madapollams.
Ex-Merton Hall.
4531-333 bales do. do, do.
By order of Messrs. Balcristna Sazba and Co., and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Abdoolcadur Abdoolhusein Moorga—
20 cases best emerald green, by Blundell Spence,
20 " deep Persian red.
On account of the concerned, ex s.s. Poseidon—
JHG—3573-76—2 cases Corozo buttons.
On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Rahimtoola Motun—
RD 4015 WC—3003-3663—2 cases each containing 16 pieces gold embroidered satin, 17 inches.
On account and at the risk of Joosub Haji Giga—
109 O—13-15—2 cases, each containing 125 boxes of different measure, white trimmings.
AT 2 P. M.
1 handsome strong-built new landau, suitable for a single horse.
1 handsome new light victoria.
1 strong second-hand victoria with brake.
1 strong office-shigram, little used.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF PHOTOGRAPHIC KIT.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms—
A lot of photographic kit consisting of negative glasses, plate glasses, card-de-visite portraits, printing frames, card-de-visite press, Thomas' albunized paper, sundry large size photographs, one album containing 71 Bombay views 12 by 12, negative colodie papers, books, chemicals, folding camera 10 by 8, with 4 dark slides and 5 inner frames, Grubb's C. Lense Dalmayer's portrait lense, card de-visite-camera with 2 dark slides, Grubb's portrait lense ebony dishes, glass plates, &c.

SALE OF CARAWAY SEED.

THIS DAY, MONDAY the 12th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Gopaljee Mooljee and Co—
K—50 bags caraway seed.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF JORIA COTTON.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 13th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the warehouse of Cusoorchund Tarrachund, in Bhaya Lane, at Cooba, by order of Mr. Doongersey Gangjee, and on account and at the risk of Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, who has purchased the same in the name of Ram kisson Ramnand—
39 buffas Joria cotton.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF 300 BALES OF YARN.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of the Morarjee Goculdass Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, and on account and at the risk of the first purchaser Mr. Rungildass Bhoodhundass,
300 bales each 400 lbs. yarn No. 20s Ring grand reel tie.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from Mr. Abjee Sewjee, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst, at 1 p.m., at the bungalow of Mr. Kessowji Toolsidass, opposite Sir Munguldass's bungalow on the Gowalia Back Road, the whole of his valuable open carved blackwood and teakwood household furniture, large size gilt pier glasses, 1, 2, 5 and 12 light argand lamps, gilt Kuker and Nasa, vase lamps, wall bracket and argand lamps, carpets, two first-rate large size fire and burglar proof iron safes, one by Carl Kestner, and the other by John Leah Birmingham, an handsome English-built open phaeton, handsome glass-panelled brougham by Hill and Sons, handsome mail phaeton, large beam scales, by Williams, &c.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS OF TWO BLOCKS OF THE BUILDING IN APOLLO STREET, KNOWN AS MARKAR'S BUILDING.

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises by order and on account of the concerned—
The whole of the building materials loose as well as standing above the level of the plinth and paving of the ground floor of the two buildings recently damaged by fire, situate in Apollo Street, Fort, formerly the property of Framjee Cowasjee Marker, Esq., and occupied at the time of the fire by Messrs. P. M. Mody and Co. and Ismaljee Curreemjee, on the ground floor and including the out-houses in the passage at the rear, and all materials lying therein, but not including the standing cocoanut wall in the rear.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required from the purchaser immediately after the lot is knocked down to his name, and the materials must be removed within a month from the day of sale.

BUNGALOW AT MAHABLESHWAR, FOR SALE.

Under instructions from the administratrix of the estate of the late Mr. Cooverjee Cowasjee Shapoorjee, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 p.m.—
The substantially built bungalow situate in a central position at Mahableshwar, and known by the name of the Union House. It contains one drawing and one dining-room, and 4 sets each of 2 bedrooms, and 2 bathrooms, besides godowns, godown, coach-house and stables, the roof is of iron with zinc ceiling, the ground is about 33 goonthas, and is laid as a pucka-built well. The bungalow is occupied by the Government Telegraph Office, at an annual rental of Rs. 912.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.
CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, 12th May, 1890.

EVERY MAN interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent post free.—Mr. E. NORTON, 249, High Holborn London, Eng.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF COMMISSARIAT STORES.

Remaining quantity of Army clothings, canvas, log lines, ships' carpets, office furniture, treasuries, beam scales, &c., &c.
Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit Nos. 85 and 86 of 1889, Suleman Lucka vs. Vulibhoy Khanbhoy and others; Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will resume sale THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 p. m., in the Godowns, in the Military Store Lane, Fort, near the Sapping Ounce.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT SAMUEL STREET OR KHOJA MOHOLLA.

Under instructions from the mortgagee Mr. Ladhabhoy Ebrahim, and with the concurrence of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate and effects of Dossa Kirpail, the mortgagor (now an insolvent), Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 12th day of May, 1890, at 4 o'clock.
All that piece or parcel of land with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in Shamjee Hassajee Street, without the Fort, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the collector of Pensions and Tax under No. 615, and by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 62, and now under ward No. 1660, and Street Nos. 123, 127, and containing by admeasurement 914-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, viz., on the east by the house of Nursey Natha, on the west by the said Shamjee Hussajee Street, on the north by the property of Hassambhoy Visram, and on the south by the property of the said Nursey Natha.
The above property is sold in exercise of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, dated the 6th day of January, 1890, and made between the said Dossa Kirpal of the one part and the said Ladhabhoy Ebrahim, of the other part.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to Messrs. Thakurdas, Dharamsi and Cama, the mortgagee's Attorneys, at their office, No. 23, Rampart Row, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF LOOSE BUILDING MATERIALS NEAR THE GRANT ROAD STATION.

Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esqr., Official Assignee, High Court, and Assignee of the estate and effects of Manockjee Eduljee Tadiwalla, Contractor, an insolvent, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 13th May, 1890, at 1 p. m., near the Grant Road Station, loose building materials, consisting of pieces of scantlings, rafters, earthen pipes, scaffolding, staircase, pieces of timber, chunam, mortar, glasses, water casks, wooden gamels, pieces of wood, pieces of bricks, joists, stone slabs, lots of rubble stone, rubbish, carpenters' tools, large lot of bricks, Mangalore tiles, window shutters, bamboos, teak door frames, teak ladders, &c.

SALE OF MATERIALS OF THE ROTUNDA AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

Unper instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay, the undersigned will sell for removal by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 2-30 p.m. the whole of the materials of the Rotunda, lately erected at the Victoria Gardens for the purposes of flower show.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Rienzi Walton, Esq., Executive Engineer Municipality, or to the undersigned.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 84 of 1889.
Jan Mahomed Kaulakdina.....Plaintiff.
vs.
Rahimtoola Khulakdina.....Defendant.
Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esq., Receiver appointed in the above suit, the undersigned will, on THURSDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 p.m. sunset for sale, on the premises, the following landed property, viz:—
A piece of land situate at Dharavi, together with the building standing thereon, used as a hide-press, belonging to the family firm of Kaulakdina Damaji.
Furniture and loose machinery will be sold in separate lots.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, No. 79, Medows Street, Fort, Attorneys for the Receiver, or to the undersigned. Any person who may desire to inspect the premises before the day of sale, will be allowed such inspection on applying to the undersigned.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 84 of 1889.
Jan Mahamed Khulakdina.....Plaintiff
vs.
Rahimtoola Khulakdina and others...Defendants.
SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTIES WITH GINNING FACTORY AND A CHAWL AT ANJAR IN CUTCH.

By order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Receiver appointed in the above suit, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 p.m., at their sale Rooms, No. 4 Forbes and Medows street, the following immovable and movable properties, viz:—
All that piece or parcel of land situate in the Village of Anjar, in the dominion of His Highness the Rao of Cutch, estimated by guess to contain between 20,000 to 25,500 square yards, and enclosed by a fence and surrounded on all sides by land, which is the property of His Highness the Rao of Cutch, together with a building used for the Ginning Factory and a Chawl, now standing or being on the said piece or parcel of land, and all the fixtures, commons, waters, water-courses, sewers, privileges, easements, advantages, and appurtenances whatsoever to the said premises belonging or reputed as parcel thereof or appertaining thereto. Together also with all and singular the gins, ginning machines, steam-engines, boilers, mill-gear, and millright work, fixed and movable machinery, on or about the said premises, and hereinafter more particularly described, namely—
20 gins
1 engine about 13 to 12 horse-power
1 boiler
1 lathe
1 hand-power press for pressing docras and scales and weights, office furniture, trade fixtures, utensils, stores, fuel, &c., which may be on the premises.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, Solicitors to the Receiver, or to the undersigned.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, 12th May, 1890.

KASHMIR CARPETS, &c.

THE undersigned are prepared to execute orders on favourable terms for Kashmir Carpets, Rugs, Silver and Copper Ware, Pushmina Cloth, Pushmina Embroidery on Pushmina-Curtains, &c. Circulars and Trade Rates on application.
HADOW & CO.
Merchants and Manufacturers,
Kashmir and Rawalpindi.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla, and IGUTPURI HOTEL, Igutpuri.
These HOTELS are splendidly situated, and within easy distance from Railway stations. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.—Apply to
NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla and Egutpuri.

PERSONS who wish to obtain a fine RUBY from 1½ to 3 carats each, either loose or mounted in a Ring at a very reasonable price, may make their selection at Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ltd., 13, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" COOPER, MADON and Co.,
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 30 per month, including horse-keeper, Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English farrier and every class of shoeing done.

EASTERN MORTGAGE AND AGENCY, COMPANY, LIMITED.
(Incorporated under the Companies Acts 1862 to 1886.)
CAPITAL £1,000,250.

THE undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS of this Company for the Bombay Presidency, and are prepared to receive applications for Loans as a first charge on immoveable property. Forms of Application for Loans can be supplied.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
11, Elphinstone Circle
Bombay, 21st April, 1890.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
19 ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.

HOLZAPFELS COMPOSITIONS CO., LD.,
SOAP STONE PAINT!
SOAP STONE PAINT!!
SOAP STONE, SOAP STONE, Etc.
AS SUPPLIED TO RAILWAYS, PUBLIC WORKS, LARGE CONTRACTORS, SHIPPING, Etc., Etc.
IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PAINT IN THE MARKET!
IS MIXED READY FOR USE.
IT IS QUICK DRYING.
HAS AN ENAMEL SURFACE.
IS NON-CORROSIVE.
RESISTS SUN AND RAIN.
CAN BE USED ON IRON, STEEL, WOOD, STONE, BRICK OR CEMENT.
PRESERVES WOOD AGAINST WHITE ANTS.
This Paint has now a large and increasing sale and only requires a trial to be appreciated.
20 SHADES KEPT IN STOCK.
PRICES Rs. 20 for drum of 10 gallons.
5 and 2½ gallon drums also kept in Stock.
N. B.—Genuine "Rahtjen's" and International Antifouling Compositions always kept in stock.
DISCOUNT given to large Purchasers.
SOLE AGENTS,
W. CROWDER AND CO.,
1, ASH LANE, FORT.

PILSENER BEER.
KAISER BREWERY.
BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).
THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.
Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.
N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the labe without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.
OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGAR, SUB-AGENT.
Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.
CAPITAL—£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND—£1,05,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.
JAMES GREENWOOD,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.
COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman—J. S. MOSES, Esq.
W. G. Brodie, Esq. | B. Layton, Esq.
T. E. Davies, Esq. | Hon. A. P. MacEwen.
W. H. Forbes, Esq. | S. C. Michaelsen, Esq.
H. Hoppius, Esq. | L. Poesnecker, Esq.
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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. daily balances, if not under Rs. 500.
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COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
CAPITAL.....£3,200,000.
LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
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LONDON OFFICE, 32 Threadneedle Street, E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
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LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE—39a, Threadneedle Street, London.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£333,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£166,500
RESERVE FUND.....£140,000
LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND,
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Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.
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PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying seventy Military Messes and twenty Clubs with the finest Vintage WINES from the following well-known Houses:—
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.....Pall Mall, London.
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ERNEST IRROY.....Rheims.
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NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.....Bordeaux.
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WOODHOUSE & Co.....Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.....Leith, N.B.
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PHIPSON & CO.,
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GENUINE AND PURE WINES,
Specially selected and shipped by Messrs. BLANDY BROS. & Co., of London.
THE "BLANDY" BRANDS.
DIRECT SUPPLY SYSTEM.
MADEIRAS—From the celebrated "Blandy Stock" 8 qualities, from Rs. 23-8 to Rs. 58-12 per dozen quarts.
PORTS—From Hooper Brothers, Oporto, 4 qualities, from Rs. 18-8 to Rs. 28 per dozen quarts.
SHERRIES—From Manuel Gaztelu E. Yriarta, Cadiz, 6 qualities, from Rs. 19 to Rs. 28 per dozen quarts.
CHAMPAGNES—From Henriot and Co., Rheims, 4 qualities, from Rs. 48 to Rs. 60 per dozen quarts.
CLARETS—From Le Fils D'A. Leon Aine, Bordeaux, 3 qualities, from Rs. 16 to Rs. 24 per dozen quarts.
HOCKS—From Meyer & Coblenz, Bingin-am-Rhein. 2 qualities (Still), from Rs. 21 to Rs. 25 per doz. qts. 2 " (Sparkling), from Rs. 40 to Rs. 53 per doz qts.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Pattison, Elder and Co Leith. 2 qualities, from Rs. 28 to Rs. 32 per doz. qts
WHISKIES, SCO—From Ross and Cameron, Inverness, 3 qualities, from Rs. 31 to Rs. 40 per doz. qts.
Detailed List of Prices and Terms from
R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY,
Sole Agents for the Presidency.

AUSTRALIAN WINES.
IMPORTED FROM THE AUSTRALIAN WINE IMPORTERS, LD.
The only Australian Wines in the British Section at the late Paris Exhibition that obtained awards.
Silver Medal at the Paris Exhibition, 1889.
The undersigned has been appointed Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency for these HIGH CLASS WINES, which although of a lower price than the European Brands, are quite equal to, if not superior in TONE, BODY and Bouquet, and all judges of Wines are unanimous in pronouncing them to be remarkably low priced for their value and quality.
For the Table and the Sick Room they are unsurpassed, and are Highly recommended by the Medical Profession.

	Per doz. Qts. Rs.	a.	Per 2 doz. Pints. Rs.	a.
No. 1 Claret	15	8	17	12
" 2 "	18	8	20	12
" 3 "	20	12	23	0
" 1 Burgundy	15	8	17	12
" 2 " (Golden Fleece)	20	12	23	8
" 3 "	25	0	27	0
Port	18	0	19	8
No. 1 Hock	18	0	19	8
" 2 "	20	0	22	8
" Porphyry	25	0	27	0
Chablis	18	12	21	8
Champagne Golden Fleece	45	0	49	0

Liberal discount to Clubs and Messes.
All Up-country orders to be accompanied with a remittance.
W. CROWDER & CO.,
1, ASH LANE, BOMBAY.

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Whether from NERVOUS DEBILITY LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.
The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 249 High Holborn, L

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last Half-Yearly. Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	4 pr. ct.	Rs. 970
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	980
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	930
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£25
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	380
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	£125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	170
PRESS COMPANIES.					
Akbar	300	1,250	1,250	Yearly. 75	1,120
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	700x
Apollo	1,000	2,500	2,500	Nil.	235
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	385xd
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	140
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	300	200	200	16	50
Colaba	500	1,380	1,380	55	335
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,230
English Press and Manfg. Co., Ld.	400	250	..	..	195
Fort	150	3,500	3,500	150	1,125
French	300	500	all	50	525
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	60	450
Khangaum	240	450	450	45	41½
Mahamadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	pr. ct. Nil.	50
Mercantile	1,000	125	125		60
Motuseil Co	3,125	400	400	50	442½
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	25	180
New Berar	1,200	400	500	45	555
New Indian	4,000	125	125	11	92½
Prince of Wales	600	500	600	40	355
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	60	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	25	500
Sind and Panjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	480
Volkart	..	1,000	all	60	615
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	Last half-yearly. 90	1,300
Alfred Manufacture	1,000	500	500	Nil.	50Nl.
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Nil.	475
Albert Edward Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil.	Nomi.
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	Nil.	65
Bellary S & W Co. Ld (Bellary)	871	500	all	25	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	620
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	600	500	500	20	390
Central India	3,750	500	500	45	570
ity of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	40	890
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	15	550
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	10	615
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	40	420
David Mill	1,400	900	500	15	430
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	825
Empress	2,100	500	all	15	620
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	15	405xd
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	115
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	40	770
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	750
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	50	500	15	500
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	35	690xd
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil.	350
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	915
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	15	560
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	350
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	7½	250
owraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	800xd
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	550
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil.	200 no
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	520
Leopold	3,500	100	100	5	117
ukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	745
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,950xd
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	400
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	9 pr. ct.	500 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	50	1,190
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	Nil.	87½
Morarji Joculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	75	1,565
Maharaja Mysore & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct	105
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	250
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Oriental	5,725	625	625	10	345
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	65
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	50	965
Bassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,550
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,280
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	380
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	115
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	275
Son Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	Nil.	255
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	590
Syadesh Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	215
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil.	400
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil.	463
Queen Mills	670	1,000	1,000	50	775
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	925xd.
RAILWAY COMPANIES.					
G I. P. R. Gt 5 per ct	...	£100	All	at 5 p.c	2,550
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	...	£ 18	...	at 5 p.c	420
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 / 750	200 / 150	200 / 150	Rs. 15 / Rs. 7½	200 / 150
Badhan Pile & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	Rs. 14	140
apty Co., Ld	625	00	185	Nil	45
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld				6 p.c.	60
Bombay Flour Mill Co	750	500	500	10 p.c.	725
Bombay Ice Co. Ld	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	88
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	180	Rs. 180	3,300
Do (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	45	Rs. 45	825
Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	p.c.	103
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500			..
Cooper Madon Ld	3,000	100	100	Rs	8
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	40 nl
Delhi and Northern India Flour	1,500	200	200	..	167½
Geyer & Co. Ld.	500	100	40	...	1
Indian Guaranteed Suretyship As	5,000	100	10	10 p.c	1
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Ld	12,000	25	25		4½
Kurrachee Ligtherage	500	250	250	Rs. 10	70
Kemp & Co. Ld	4,000	200	175	Rs. 20	360
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	70
Napier Hotel Co	200	10	100	13 p.c.	70
Do Foundry	500	100	100	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life As	5,000	200	50	10 p.c	205
Oriental Loan Asso	5,000	20	20	3 p.c	20
Port Canning Co	6,000	000	1,000	Rs. 20	380
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	5	50
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs.	99
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	...	3 p.c.	105
Southwell and Austin	1,000	...	95	...	80
Telephone and Co., Ld	19,000	25	500	Rs. 5-8	11xd
Treacher and Co., Ld	1,305	500	100	Rs. 85	1,275
Thacker & Co., Ld	1,500	100		Rs. 10	13
Western India Flour	000	1	12	Nil.	35
T M Mody & Co					80
Bhownuggger City P. & M. Co., Ld	550	250	250	Rs. 15	230

QUETTA naturally suffers from the decline of sport in such places as Mooltan, Jacobabad, Karachi and Hyderabad (Sind), where not very long ago there used to be many small but select stables. Had the old order of things existed, writes a contemporary, all the stables from those places would in natural course have gone to Quetta last week, and swelled the fields for the liberal prizes offered at that sporting station. As it is, Quetta is almost out of touch with the North Indian racing world. This condition of affairs, it is to be hoped, is not destined to be of long duration. As soon as sportsmen fully come to realise the attractions of the capital of Beluchistan, they will flock thither with their horses and ponies when seeking relaxation from the plans, instead of going to Kashmir and such other resorts.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Columbia Skating Rink.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 9th:—Kohinur (s), from Calcutta. On the 10th:—Huzara (s), from London; Suffolk (barque), New York; and Orion (s), Hongkong. Yesterday:—Kaiser-i-Hind (s), from Shanghai; and Assam (s), London.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 10th:—Labourdonnais (s), for Aden; Henry Bolokow (s), Persian Gulf; Emir (s), Marseilles; and Rydal Hall (s), Antwerp. Yesterday:—R. Rubattino (s), for Genoa, &c.; and Pemba (s), Persian Gulf.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Methley Hall left the dock on Saturday.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Hazara entered, and the s.s. Emir, Labourdonnais, and Rydal Hall left the dock on Saturday.

A REQUIEM MASS.—A requiem mass, in memory of the late Deputy Postmaster of Bombay, Mr. V. M. Cabral, will be given in St. Anne's Byculla, to-morrow, Tuesday morning, at 7 o'clock.

REPORTED THEFTS.—Bhanna Lallu, a coachman, reports the theft of a coat, valued at Rs. 11, from his stable at Mody Bay, on Friday last.—Joseph L. Chandra, a Gohanese, residing at Mody Bay, reports the theft of his waistcoat, in the pocket of which was a gold double-cased watch, valued at Rs. 100, on Friday last.

DROWNED.—An inquest was held by the Coroner on Saturday, at Baboola Tank Road, respecting the death of a Mahomedan boy, aged 12 years, named Mahomed Ismail. Deceased was the son of Ismail Cassum, a dealer in fruit, and lived with his parents at 1st Don Tar Street. Deceased while bathing in the Baboola Tank on Friday evening last went beyond his depth, and was drowned. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

A PICK-POCKET.—At the Girgaum Police Court on Saturday, Constable Good charged Mootoo Bharoo, before Mr. P. Ryan, with stealing a pocket-book containing Rs. 4-9-9 and an anna post stamp from the pocket of Alfred Rowe, a steward of H. M. Ship Sphinx, lying in this harbour, on Friday night last, while passing along Cursetjee Sooklajee Street. The accused was arrested while in the act of removing the pocket-book and handed over to the Police. Mootoo Bharoo was convicted, and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL FALL DOWN A STAIRCASE.—An inquest was held by the Coroner on Saturday, at the J. J. Hospital, respecting the death of a Hindoo lad, aged 13 years, named Mitha Nukka. Deceased was the son of Nukka Isena, and lived with his parents at Kambookur Street. On the evening of the 7th instant he fell down a staircase, and sustained serious injuries to his head. He died from its effects on Friday evening last. The verdict was, "That the death of Mitha Nukka was caused by compression of the brain, the result of an accidental fall down a staircase.

MUSIC FOR THE BRIDE AND BRIDEGROOM.—On Saturday, at the Esplanade Police Courts, Constable Hurst, placed an aged Hindoo, named Dhakoo Gopal, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, charged with playing music after 11 p.m. The accused was arrested in Lower Colaba, and in defence stated that the bride and bridegroom of a marriage party were being "worshipped" at the time, for which ceremony the accompaniment of music was necessary, and being so engrossed with the ceremony he was not aware of the lateness of the hour. The magistrate fined him Rs. 2.

CAUSING HURT WITH A KNIFE.—At the Girgaum Police Court on Saturday Inspector Holdway brought up on remand and charged Janmahomed Mahomed Roshun, before Mr. P. Ryan upon two separate charges of voluntarily causing hurt to two persons, named Chandhee, a woman, and Ganesh Byroo, a Purdasee, on the 31st March last, by means of a table knife, at their residence in Mazagon, under circumstances already reported. The charge being clearly established against the accused in both cases, the Magistrate convicted Janmahomed Mahomed Roshun, and sentenced him to an accumulated term of four years' rigorous imprisonment.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 4th Bombay Rifles will play at the Yacht Club this evening at 5-45 p.m., the following selection of music:—

Quadrille...Cox and Box.....Coote.
Valse .....Little Sailors.....Crowe.
Selection...Reminiscences of Sullivan ...Winterbottom.
Valse .....Loyaute .....Wheeler.
Bombay Brigade Marches .....
Galop .....Kassassin .....Winterbottom.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

LIEUTENANT OR MECHANIC?—At the Esplanade Police Courts on Saturday, Inspector Briscoe placed the European, Griffin *alias* Lieutenant King Harman, *alias* Captain Russell, B. A., *alias* Captain Biddenfield, before Mr. Cooper, at the Esplanade Police Courts. Griffin was handed over to Superintendent Hyde, of Lahore, a warrant of arrest having being issued in Delhi by the Magistrate, and left Bombay on Saturday night for Ahmedabad and Delhi, where charges have been made against him of cheating and forgery.

RACING BULLOCKS.—Superintendent MacDermott placed a milkman, named Khiroo Nursoo, before Mr. Cooper, on Saturday on a charge of rashly driving his vehicle on the Colaba Road, between the Grant's Buildings and the police chowkey, on Friday night. The Superintendent informed his Worship that he had observed the accused and some others galloping at a speed of from sixteen to eighteen miles an hour, while he was going his rounds. The species of bullocks were such as are capable of being driven at a great speed. On overtaking the accused, who had somewhat slackened his speed, the Superintendent found that the rest of the number had come to a standstill. Khiroo, in defence stated that he had not joined in the race, and was not guilty of the offence. His Worship fined him Rs. 10.

COLUMBIA SKATING RINK.—There was a very good attendance at the Rink on Saturday evening. General skating was indulged in from 8-30 to 9-45. At 10 there was the mile race, Bicycle *vs.* Skates, Mr. Devonshire giving half a lap to Mr. Roberts on skates. Mr. Devonshire went very well, but unfortunately fell at the fifth lap, but was picked up and nearly caught his opponent in the twelfth lap, when he fell again, and had to give it up. He challenged Mr. Roberts again in a half-mile race level and beat him easy by 3½ yards. He rode a "Safety." At 10-30 there was a Band Race. The following were the competitors:—Kenniston, cuckoo; Scott, tro-bone; Edwards, drum; Critchley, cornet; Fitzpatrick, cymbals; Turner and Ryan, side-drums. This race was for five laps and caused great fun, and the result was a dead heat between Messrs. Kenniston and Critchley. The Sack Race took place at 10-45, and was a very amusing one, Messrs. Kenniston, Fauxhall, Turner and Fitzpatrick then raced, the latter coming in a good first, Turner second, and Fauxhall third. There was general skating till 11-30, when the gathering dispersed.

TRAMWAY PRIZES.—The following are the winning numbers of the Tramway prizes:—

	Rs. 100 Prizes.	As.	Nos.
Green Line	Up	1	D202684
Brown Line	Down	1	C983944
	Rs. 10 Prizes.	As.	Nos.
Special Line	Down	2	C129151
Lavender ,,	Up	,,	C026334
Green ,,	Down	1½	C180922
Yellow ,,	Up	,,	C171642
,, ,,	,,	,,	C169169
Brown ,,	,,	,,	C026652
Special ,,	Down	1	D993214
Green ,,	,,	,,	D205668
,, ,,	Up	,,	D177917
Lavender ,,	,,	,,	C615098
Red ,,	,,	,,	C485886
Yellow ,,	,,	½	D098278
Special ,,	,,	½	C350034
,, ,,	,,	,,	C335961
Yellow ,,	,,	,,	C030025

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it WILL POSITIVELY RESTORE IN EVERY CASE GREY OR WHITE HAIR to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "RESTORERS." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co., Limited, Farringdon-Road, London, England.

MAN-EATERS.

RETURNING from my shooting trip in 1885, writes P. C. in the *Pioneer*, I had the good fortune to meet at last Mr. T——, one who knows more of "buffs and beeves" than anyone else. We had corresponded before, and the upshot of a renewal of letters led to my taking three months' furlough in India from near the end of March, 1886.

"From Peshkar's languid drone I must away!
The jungle cock shall sound my shrill reveille."

I have varied slightly from the original—improved shall I say? I am particular about the bird—*Gallus Sonneratic* is not my bird, *Gallus Ferruginens* is the cock for me. What is there in all nature to compare to the tender green melting into light gold of an expanse of sal forest, time when the young flowers peep out to welcome the dancing sunbeams? How well he loved the forest, who wrote so appreciatively: "The sal is almost the only evergreen forest tree in India: throughout the summer its glossy dark-green foliage reflects the light in a thousand vivid tints, and just when all other vegetation is at its worst, a few weeks before the gates of heaven are opened for the annual monsoon, the sal selects its opportunity for bursting into a fresh garment of the brightest and softest green. The traveller who has lingered until that late period in these wilds is charmed by the approach of a second spring, and it requires no slight effort to believe him still in a tropical country." The purest emerald is harsh in comparison to a sheet of new-born sal forest lying below you in the early light of an April morning.

But all my story lies this side of the sal region. The Udanti is far away; Deobhog—the delight of God—our goal, was never reached by us. Zemindari cares detained T—— in Great Britian, and being first in the field I had to wait. In this perhaps fortune favoured me. An old Raipur friend, who was on the eve of starting on furlough, had just come in from a farewell effort to suppress man-eating. He had till quite recently toiled diligently without killing his tiger. Something saved them each time. He had now put himself in the hands of T——, whom I shall take the liberty of calling the Professor. The latter has promised full notes for you of their three weeks' work—the finest score against time that I remember since Malcolm Low took farewell of the Sarda country in 1863-64. The Raipur expedition was against man-easters. They piled the carcasses of the slain. In the pride of their success they mourned that they had neither time nor opportunity to try conclusions with the Pond Bourka man-eater. The country in which he lay was acknowledged most difficult. Fruitless attempts had been made time after time to get him; he was as cunning as destructive. T—— had just gone through a horrible experience, which I must give you later on in his own words. And Bourka lay directly in the way to Deobhog, beyond the river Udanti—the land of promise towards which my feet were turned. Besides there were two children of the Professor who longed to see how tigers were shot. It was decided that I should go straight to Pond. The Professor would go by Sohansinga to Toranga, from which point he would be in touch with my camp at Pond. His forest duties called him to both those places.

I crossed the Mahanadi at Rajim. Like Aring, Sirpur and Sheo Narayen, Rajim is crowded with evidences of the advanced civilization of the ancient Dakshina Khosala, antecedent to the establishment of the Hy-hye Bansi power at Ratanpur. But at Rajim I felt more interest in noting how almost without exception every waving stem of the lordly katang bamboo (*Bambusa arundinucea*) which had yielded me the year before maunds of seed for distribution all over India had withered and died. Here and there a puny dwarfed shoot, all behind its time, was still green, but looking most "seedy." It was doubtful whether such dawdlers would succeed in flowering and ripening their seed before death intervened. My further travelling showed me that this seeding was general. Inquiries show that in the Dun, below Mussoorie, 1885 was the year of harvest, and certainly in that year all the katangs of the great mountain mass of Jamlagor and the Sonabira plateau, between the Binda Nawargarh zemindari and the Khariar State, where rise the Pairi, the Tonk and the under-branch of the Udanti, all flowered and died.

One patch of katangs I found in the drainage of the Udanti above the Deodora waterfall (the home of a solitary buffalo bull) which must have come up from seed of 1881-82. If I am right those Deodora clumps seeded contemporaneously with some at Narsingpur, where Sir William Sleeman, who was interested in this subject, once lived. The great seeding at Jubbulpore occurred in 1870, after the great famine and drought of 1868-69. That was just fifty-two years after the great seeding spoken of by the natives as occurring in the year when Appa Sahib, Bhonsla of Nagpur, was dethroned—that is in 1818. The general seeding of the katang bamboos of the Balaghat district must have occurred in 1863-64. I refer of course only to the katang, not to the smaller hill bamboo which flowers and seeds every thirty years, and about which Forsyth gives details.

I have wandered far from the Bourka man-eater. When I reached where there is a police outpost the people could talk of little besides "Kujli" so they called him. The term conveyed to them no notion of disrespect. Poor creatures! They were far more likely to fall down and worship the beast than to speak lightly of him. Sixteen people had been killed and devoured between the 26th November, 1885, and the 21st March, 1886. These are the numbers given in the list of deaths now before me, and it does not include the probable victims of the Binda Nawargarh zemindari, a stretch of country occupying half the circumference of a circle drawn from where the rivers Pairi and Sundar meet. Many of the villagers could identify "Kujli:" better than any Newla the Gond. "Ride over, sahib," they said to me, "and see him yourself: the wounds on his body are not yet healed." I was not much inclined to ride about in such hot quarters, but I did not mind walking rifle in hand. Newla (weasel) showed me his wounds, and told me how he had been seized as he came along the jungle path, the last of some half-dozen men walking in Indian file; how the stench of the brute's breath overpowered him; how bravely his companions had rushed the brute; how they had after driving off the tiger carried him home, badly wounded as he was. The others all confirmed Newla's account, except that they made little of their own gallant conduct. All agreed that the animal was very large—very old—with belly almost touching the ground—mangy, almost hairless—what hair there was nearly white. All the country side knew the footmark of "Kujli" from that of any other tiger. I thought I could do the same three days after. A good elephant with a steady mahout was with me. Mohan, the Pardhan of Kukda, was most willing to go with me over other shikaris' beats, and he was the *rex de facto*, whatever the rights of others. We quickly had young buffaloes tied up in all directions, save, of course, out towards the treeless cornlands of the Chattisgarh plateau. All to the north-west of the village of Pond was well cultivated country. The road from Nawargarh, running north-west and almost parallel to the Pairi river, left the thin jungle and low runs of hills very near the village.

As late as St. Valentine's Day two persons had been killed in open daylight within sight and call of the village. About the 29th January a woman had been killed due east. These three victims were destroyed almost on the margin of the uncultivated lands. On the north-east side of the Pairi and between the river and the high road—the road generally running a mile from the river—was Pond. Kukda lay almost on the Pairi, one mile south west of Pond; Bourka four miles upstream from Kukda. At this place the road approached the river, and ran near its bank for two and a half miles to Tal, thence still keeping near the Pairi for another two miles to Maiga. Just beyond Malga the Pairi has an east and west course flowing west, and is joined on the left bank by the Sundar, a river of almost equal volume. The road to Nawargarh crosses the Pairi in Malga, above the junction of the Sundar. In Malga by the side of the road was a huge solitary rock reputed to be a very favourite post of observation of Kujli's when he was on the look-out for supper. To the east of the road ran low flat-topped hills, in many places almost skirting it. There was rather a wild pass between Bourka and Pond over which the cart-road ran. On the other side of the Pairi, after it was joined by the Sundar, lay Hatband, almost opposite to Pond and Kukda. From Hatband ran a country road, now wholly abandoned from fear of the tiger, following the river bank for five miles to Narai, and thence for one mile more to Mahera. Narai faces Tal: Mahera is almost on a level with Malga. The latter is a large village for that part of the country: it furnished me with three score beaters. The junction of the Pairi and Sundar lay in the middle of a circle, of which Mahera and Narai are on the western bank of the Pairi, Tal and Malga on the eastern, and Karti between the Pairi and the Sundar above its junction. The low-lying ground through which this country road ran on the western bank of the Pairi was but a narrow strip, about a mile across at the widest part. On the eastern side the hills from Bourka up to Pond had no low ground between their little bluffs and the waterway. From the level land on the western bank there was rather a steep rise to a plateau of about 350 feet above the bottom of the valley. That plateau throws one spur to the north-west from Hatband, running parallel to the Pairi. This spur slopes gradually to the plain, and on its western side sinks into the valley of a stream which flows away into the open country till it falls into the Pairi several miles away. In this valley lie Rajadera, Ranidera and Korgaon.

I can put it plainer in this way. The great river Mahanadi runs north-north-east out in the plain. It is skirted on its right bank, at a distance of about twenty miles, by a succession of plateaux, about 300 to 400 feet above the level of the plain. Through and from these plateaux several affluents of the Mahanadi find their way. Of these the Pairi, joining the Mahanadi above Rajim, is the chief. The Pairi, flowing from east to west (at least for a few miles above the junction), is joined from the south by the Sundar, behind this run of elevated plateau. Their united waters force their way through a narrow opening, too wide to be called a gorge. Kukda and Hatband are posted where the united stream debouches: Mahera and Malga, just where the narrow opening begins. The surface waters of the higher country of Nawargarh pour down to a lower level. In the rains the Pairi runs a fast flowing, shallow, rather even flowing steam, for there are but few rocks to disturb the even tenor of its way of about six hundred yards broad. The Sundar is of similar character, only about a hundred yards narrower.

As might be expected from its nearness to the treeless plains of Ckattisgarh, the plateaux and hillsides are almost denuded of timber, but there is an abundance of low scrub in all the hollows of the hillsides. In recesses in the hills and their gullies were to be found pools or springs of water, sometimes with quagmires and luxuriant growth of wild arrowroot and hoard flags, especially to the east of Bourka, where a stream came down from the plateau. In the bottom of its several branches there was a considerable quantity of heavy reed scrub, affording excellent cover. Down in the bottom of the narrow valley from near Hatband almost to Narai there was heavy timber—every watercourse and backwater had plenty of wild jamun shade, the delight of tigers.

I know you are quite tired of all this, but you must remember how difficult it is to give locality by the aid of only words. I want to reproduce to you the country in which Kujli, the supposed sole representative of a long race of man-eating tigers, dwelt and killed. This tract of land I have just described had been their home farm as far back as the traditions of the country side reached. Why had they taken to man-killing? you ask. One solution or part of it is that men and women are easy to catch. There is a *per contra* that tigers hate the human race: they are revengeful and aggressive. This tract of country was evidently strong holding ground for tigers, very difficult to hunt. I found a temporary settlement of Uriya bowmen—Komars—over the favourite resort of Kujli, the rocky ravine of Jampani, north-east from Bourka. In this particular family there was evidently hereditary taint, or at least proclivity: but I am inclined to think that two other factors were present. This run of plateau faced the rice lands and wheat fields of the great plain, and had no great depth to the east or west. Pig and deer were very scarce, the local villagers were very careful of their cattle, and no herds were brought up from the open country to graze on these hills and uplands.

Writing to me lately about the Bourka hunts, the Professor remarks:—"Various causes force a tiger to become an habitual man-eater, but if the animal is in good health and uninjured, choice and the facility with which it can procure human beings no doubt influence its decision. Man-eaters are not always diseased or maimed tigers, for I have killed proved man-eaters which were in all respects healthy, vigorous animals. I believe any tiger will, if the opportunity is placed in his way, kill and eat man; and equally a man-devouring beast will not object to falling upon a bullock. Man-eaters have repeatedly killed bullocks tied up for them. No doubt it has profited by the perplexities and helplessness of the victim: this quality it shares with the raptorial birds and all beasts of prey."

Have you ever noticed Forsyth's three divisions of tigers? The *Lodhia Bagh*—the light-made, regular game-killing beast—very active, enduring, of shy habits, very difficult to bag. Then the *Oontia Bagh*, so called from the faintly striped coat, resembling that of a camel. He is of fleshy build, indisposed to exertion. In the cool season he follows the herds who fall an easy prey; in the hot season he lays up near a pool of water and waits his opportunity. Lastly, the very few who confine themselves to men. Forsyth says: "The man-easters of the Central Provinces rarely confine themselves *solely* to human food, though some have almost done so. Various circumstances may lead a tiger to prey on man: anything in fact that incapacitates him from killing other game more difficult to procure. A tiger who has got very fat and heavy, or very old, or who has been disabled by a wound, or a tigress who has had to bring up young cubs where game is scarce, all these take naturally to man, who is the easiest animal to kill; and once a tiger has found out how easy it is to overcome a lord of the creation, and how good he is to eat, he is apt to stick to him, and, if a tigress, to bring up her progeny in the same line of business. Great grazing districts, where the cattle come only for a limited season, are always the worst Where the cattle remain all the year round, as in Minar, the tigers rarely take to man-eating."

In my next letter I will give you more interesting details of that shoot. You may look upon this as merely the preface: only read it, else you will not understand what comes after.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 10.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Agra s—200 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co; 500 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 500 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 261 cwts coir yarn, L Nursy; 1,002 cwts myrabollams, H Gokaldass; 6,300 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 4,000 cwts linseed and 3,000 cwts wheat, The Bombay Co.

Netherly Hall s—10,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

Eton s—483 cwts coir yarn, R Khetsy; 1,200 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

Arabia s—65 bales wool, R Amerchand; 65 cwts Indian condiments, A B Subedar; 11 cwts Indian condiments, M Poonjiajee and Sons.

FOR LONDON.

Coromandel s—2,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

Peninsulhr s—12 cwts fishmaws and 45 cwts olibanum, A Joosub; 19 cwts wild mace, 3¾ cwts fishmaws, A Abdoolcurim; 3 bales hides, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Drachenfels s—220 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 385 bales cotton, and 1,423 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Brothers; 110 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co; 110 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co.

FOR HULL.

Clio s—4,000 cwts wheat, Ernsthausen and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, J Fachiri; 300 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bryn Glass s—110 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co; 220 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 330 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 110 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 220 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 110 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 440 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 270 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Aislaby s—385 bales cotton and 120 bales hemp, Volkart Brothers; 500 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co; 110 bales cotton, Durst and Co; 200 bales cotton, and 4,002 cwts poppyseed, A Blascheck and Co.

Rydal Hall s—10 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR GENOA.

R Rubattino s—999 cwts linseed, Tod Durant and Co; 999 cwts gingellyseed Volkart Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

John Bright s—110 bales, cotton J C Bushby and Co; 1,000 cwts poppyseed, F Hurst; 3,000 cwts linseed, Finlay, Muir and Co; 3,000 cwts rapeseet, John Fachiri.

Clan Drummond s—2,001 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon & Co; 1,999 cwts poppyseed, E Spinner & Co; 3,214 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Netherly Hall s—9,500 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 2,000 cwts wheat and 1,500 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 1,400 cwts wheat and 628 cwts gingellyseed, Tod Durant and Co; 2,000 cwts castorseed, E Spinner and Co; 6,000 cwts castorseed, F L Botliboi and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Drachenfels s—55 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 285 bales cotton, Gaddam, Bythell and Co.

FOR GHENT.

Donar s—50 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Teheran s—50 bales cotton, M H E Elias; 125 bales twist, K M Heeramaneck; 25 bales twist, Tata and Co; 200 bales twist, S N Talati and Co; 100 bales twist, R F Talati.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bisagno s—2 bales twist, Framjee Sands and Co.

Teheran s—40 bales twist, Finlay, Muir and Co; 75 bales twist, K M Heeramaneck; 10 bales twist, Thos G Hill and Co; 137 bales twist, C Ebrahim.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Emir, 2,620 tons, Captain J H Robson, sailed on Saturday last for Marseilles, with a general cargo.

THE Hall Line steam-ship Rydal Hall, 2,139 tons, Captain D Jenkins, sailed on Saturday last for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE following are the additional passengers per steamer R Rubattino:—Mr E A Hobson, Mr and Mrs Hoar, Mr and Mrs Sorabshah, Mr E. Taglinferro, Mr H. Ascher and Mr J Pack.

THE French Mail steamer Labourdonnais, 1,274 tons, Captain Sibilet, sailed on Saturday last for Aden via Karachi, with a general cargo, Mr E Van Eerde, and Mr H Abbott, as cabin and 25 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Huzara, 1,537 tons, Captain D Campbell, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from London via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Mackenzie, Mr Bigbel, and seven deck.

THE Asiatic S N Co's ste

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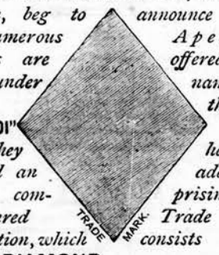

This Label will henceforth serve to distinguish the HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER SOLD BY THE COMPANY from all other Aperient Waters.

DEMAND THE DIAMOND MARK, *and insist upon receiving the HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER of the APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LIMITED, London.*

Of all Druggists and Mineral Water Dealers.

FOR SALE AT CUMMU JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

JUST unpacked a bran new English-built light MAIL PHAETON, suitable for one or pair of Arabs or Walers by Lewis Fulker of Salisbury.

Bran new handsome and light English made VICTORIAS, also suitable for one or pair of Arabs by the same maker.

A new English-built circular fronted miniature BROUGHAM, by Watson of Lowestoft.

A few second-hand English-made BROUGHAMS, LANDAUS, &c.

And a few sets of Pair HORSE and Single English-made new Silver and Brass mounted HARNESSES.

Apply to CUMMU JAFFER SULLEMAN & CO.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT. LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL ON THE WAY TO KHANDALLA IS NOW OPEN AND READY FOR VISITORS UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

A First-class Hotel and splendidly situated on the Hill, with a good western and all round view and within an easy distance from the Railway Station. A Lawn Tennis Ground has been made close to the Hotel for Visitors.—A new Grand Sympathetic Piano for general use.

Apply to the MANAGER, LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an Alphabetical Index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list, with number of Stands, &c. *Complete and easy reference.* Size 3 inches by 4½ inches To be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket. *Cloth Limp Cover.* Price, Annas 4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 10.

FURTHER large extra allotments of Bills and Wire Transfers were made by the Indian Council yesterday, aggregating 16¾ lakhs of the former and 12¾ lakhs of the latter; 17¾ lakhs of the total having been on Bombay. The rates realized ranged from 1s. 21-32d. to 29-32d., according to Reuter, for the Bills, and from 1s. 5 13-16d. to 29-32d. for the Transfers, the extreme price showing an advance of 5-16d. in the former, and of 9-32d. in the latter, on the rates obtained on the previous day, and of 11-32d. to 13-32d. on the regular allotment rates on Wednesday. Bar Silver was ½d. per oz. higher at 47d. and in Rupee Securities there was an advance of ¾ per cent. in Fours, and of 9-16 in 4½ per cents, at £76¼ and £77 13-16, respectively. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in India, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 5⅞d. Consols were ⅛ per cent. higher, at 98; but Indian Sterling Loan was unaltered at 108¼. In Paris, French Rentes were ¼ per cent. lower, at 89; Exchange on London was unchanged, at fcs. 25.15½. To-day's telegrams report a further advance of ⅛d. on Silver, at 47⅛d. per oz., and a decline of ⅛ per cent. in Consols, at 97⅞; quotations for Silver Securities being unaltered.

There had been no further movement to speak of in the General Produce Markets, the only change reported being an advance of ⅛d. per cental in spot Soft White Wheat in Liverpool at 7s. 2d. ex-quay. The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 2,180,000 quarters, against 2,090,000 quarters on the water a week ago.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm last evening, both generally and for Surats; the total Sales, however, only aggregated 7,000 bales, inclusive of 1,500 bales East Indian. Spot prices were quite unaltered all round; but American arrival 1-16d., higher in all positions to July-August at 6 7-16 to 29-64d., the quotation for September-October Deliveries being 1-32d. higher at 6 3-32d. per lb. The Imports were 5,000 bales. The Manchester Market was firm. This afternoon, Liverpool closed quiet; Surats firm; with spot and arrival prices quite unaltered. The days' Sales were again 7,000 bales, but including the larger proportion of 2,000 Surats, the Imports were 12,000 bales.

A much smaller week's business in Liverpool is disclosed by the statistics wired by Reuter yesterday, the total Sales having been 33,000 less than during the previous six business days, at 41,000 bales; while 8,000 bales less were forwarded to consumers, at 76,000 bales. The Imports were 7,000 bales less, at 47,000 bales. The total Stock had become lighter by 40,000 bales; but was still 145,000 bales heavier than at this time last year, and 193,000 bales more than in 1888 at the close of the corresponding week. The Stock of Surats was 4,000 bales heavier, at 160,000 bales. The total Visible Supply had fallen off during the week by 70,000 bales; but of East Indian Cotton there were 44,000 bales more in sight. Spot prices had not changed during the week; and American Arrivals were yesterday within 1-64d. of the quotations of the previous Friday. Compared with the rates ruling at the same time last year, and in 1888, the present price of ready Mid.-American is ⅜d. and 1d. per lb. higher, respectively.

Ready Mid.-Uplands advanced 1-16 cent in New York yesterday, say to 12 cents; and August Futures were 3 points higher at 11·95 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were only 1,000 bales; and the week's figures are again much smaller than those of the preceding two years. The total excess now shown in the present season's arrivals is 239,000 bales compared with 1888-9, and 376,000 as against 1887-8. The total quantity in sight in New York yesterday was 7,040,000 bales, which is the same as was visible a week ago. There was no further change in prices to-day. The Receipts were again 1,000 bales, against 2,300 bales last year, and 3,900 bales the year before.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1890.	1889.	1887.
Week's receipts	16,000	23,000	37,000
,, exports to G. B.	14,000	41,000	36,000
,, ,, ,, Continent	9,000	20,000	16,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept	5,068,000	5,429,000	5,292,000
,, exports to G. B. do.	2,687,000	2,880,000	2,503,000
,, ,, to Continent do.	1,288,000	1,810,000	1,660,000
,, Stock in the Ports	229,000	388,000	466,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 9th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1890.	1889.	1888.
Total supply of all kinds	2,390,000	2,147,580	2,326,6 0
,, Surats	728,000	534,630	455,700
For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—			
Stock in Liverpool	1,030,000	884,510	838,610
,, London	11,000	11,000	18,000
American afloat	40,000	47,000	62,000
East Indian ,,	75,000	94,000	63,000
	1,156,000	1,036,510	979,610
Price of Mid.-Americans	6 7-16d.	6 1-16d.	5 7-16d.
,, Good Dhollera	4 11-16d.	4 13-16d.	4 7-16d.
Difference	1¾d.	1¼d.	1d.

IMPORTS OF PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS.—Particulars of the shipments of *Cottons* and *Twist* to India for the month of April are now to hand through the usual channel; and we give below our comparative Statement relating to the same. It will be seen therefrom that as far as Bombay is concerned, there had been a falling off in the principal item of *Plain Cottons*, both as compared with the previous month's missions and with those of April last year, the decrease shown being some eight millions yards, and 11½ million yards, respectively. In shipments of *Coloured Cottons* there had been a slight increase as against those for March, but a material excess compared with the figures for April, 1889; while in the case of *Printed Cottons*, shipments were rather heavier last month than in March, but lighter than during the same month last year. Shipments of *Yarn* show an increase of ¼ of a million lbs. on those of the previous month, but an excess to a smaller extent, compared with April last year. Taking the missions to this port for the first four months of the present year we find that on the principal line of *Plain Cottons* there had been a falling off of over 42 million yards, compared with the same period last year; and in *Printed Cottons* there had also been the material decrease of some five million yards; but in *Coloured Cottons* and in *Twist* there had been an increase of 5¾ million yards, and 200,000 lbs., respectively. To Calcutta, shipments on the principal line had been greatly in excess of those for March, though rather under those for April, 1889; while to the other Presidency they were slightly less than for the previous month, though on a greatly reduced scale, compared with the figures for April last year.

Bombay.	Apr. 1890.	Mar. 1890.	Apr. 1889.
Plain Cottons, yds	39,250,000	47,200,000	50,700,000
Coloured Cotton ,,	6,000,000	5,750,000	4,300,000
Printed Cottons ,,	9,100,000	8,550,000	10,350,000
Twist, lbs. ,,	1,250,000	1,000,000	1,400,000
Calcutta.			
Plain Cottons, yds	82,350,000	54,200,000	84,150,000
Coloured Cottons ,,	4,850,000	2,400,000	8,100,000
Printed Cottons ,,	3,850,000	1,850,300	3,850,000
Twist, lbs.	1,300,000	750,000	850,000
Madras.			
Plain Cottons, yds	6,300,000	6,650,000	11,300,000
Coloured Cottons ,,	1,200,000	1,000,000	2,250,000
Printed Cottons ,,	1,200,000	1,900,000	1,850,000
Twist, lbs.	1,200,000	1,000,000	1,050,000

Bombay only.	4 months 1890.	4 months 1889.
Plain Cottons, yds.	178,450,000	220,559,000
Coloured Cottons ,,	22,250,000	16,550,000
Printed Cottons ,,	35,150,000	40,100,000
Twist, lbs.	5,300,000	5,100,000

COTTON.—Locally this staple has been very quiet in tone to-day, with business on a small scale, and more than 1,500 bales having changed hands, consisting principally of Bhownugger at Rs. 204-8 per candy; and Barsee, at Rs. 222; Prices, however, may be called unchanged, all round.

WHEAT and SEEDS have become dull again in presence of the further advance in Exchange, and very little has been done to-day in any description; but previous rates are still quoted in both markets.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	18,073 bales.
Wheat	54,254 owts.
Linseed	15,722 ,,
Rapeseed	5,821 ,,
Gingelly	1,464 ,,
Poppyseed	5,715 ,,
Groundnuts	1,731 ,,
Castorseed	3,252 ,,

FREIGHTS are unchanged, but the tone of the market is a shade firmer. Relets for Antwerp have been placed at 18s. 3d.; for Hull at 19s.; and for Trieste and Venice at Rs. 13½ per ton for May, and Rs. 15 for June shipment.

EXCHANGE, in sympathy with the further advance in the price of Silver in London, and the higher rates paid for Council allotments, though very irregular at opening, soon became firm at our enhanced quotations, at which little business was done; though a moderate amount of Mercantile Paper was placed at 1s. 5 31-32d., for three months' sight Credits, for May-June delivery. Demand from remitters has been nominal; but some Telegraphic was taken at 1s. 5 25 32d., and a transaction, on sixty days' sight, was reported between Banks, at 1s. 5 31-32d. We quote at closing :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5 13-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 25-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 5 29-32d.	,,
Credits do.	1s. 6d.	,,
Francs do.	1·89	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has continued to move upward, and rates for Four per cents. at one time touched 103 9-16 for cash, and 103⅝ for the next settlement at the end of this month, and also for the June account; but after some little fluctuation, they closed at 103½ for Money and the coming Account, and 103 9-16 for June. 105½ is now the nominal quotation for 4½ per cent. Paper.

SHARES have been quite neglected, and beyond an advance of Rs. 5 in Empress Cotton Mill scrip at Rs. 520, we have no change to make in our list this evening.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

WAY.—May 4, at Landour, the wife of Major W F Way, 2nd Northumberland Fusiliers, Commandant, Landour, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BARNES.—May 7, at Poonamallee, Pensioned Sub-Conductor F Barnes, late of the D. P. W., aged 52 years and 10 months.

CUTHBERTSON.—May 5, at 56, Park Street, Calcutta, May, Francis Eugene Cuthbertson, Captain, R H A, aged 34, of cholera.

GREGORY.—May 4, at Tangra Road, Entally, Mrs J Eliza Gregory, wife of James A Gregory.

HAILEY.—May 2, at Camp Safi, Zhob Valley, of pneumonia, Surgeon P O W. Hailey, I M S, attached 34th Pioneers.

LOHR.—May 7, at Bisrampur Mission Station, C P, Anna Elizabeth, the beloved wife of the Rev Oscar T Lohr, aged 68 years.

MCGUIRE.—May 7, Ivy Marie, infant daughter of Patrick McGuire, aged 2 years, 4 months and 27 days.

O'FARRELL.—April 30, at Landour, of influenza and bronchitis, Lieutenant John Henry O'Farrell, P W D, late of the Bengal Sappers and Miners, aged 53 years.

OWEN.—May 5, at 2, Robinson Street, Calcutta, of fever and dysentery, Joe, the only surviving son of S Owen, Esq., aged 17 years.

SHERIDAN.—May 1, at Allahabad, Sybil Edith, the dearly loved daughter of F H Sheridan, P W D, aged 1 year, 3 months and 21 days.

SMITH.—May 5, at Tranquebar, Christian Francis Clarence, the infant son of Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Clarence Smith, aged 1 month and 25 days.

WALKER.—May 5, at Purneah, Richard Charles Walker, Indigo planter, of Bhowarah Factory, aged 38 years and 2 months.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MAY 12, 1890.

IN his life of Dalhousie Sir William Hunter incidentally refers to the great dearth of statistical information in India in the time of the great proconsul, instancing the case of Bengal, the population of which was found on careful inquiry to be twenty-five millions greater than had been estimated. An enormous advance in the breadth and accuracy of our statistical information has been made since then. The carefully compiled returns of the inland trade, upon which we commented the other day, are in their present form one of the latest products of the statistical energy of the administration. This year a new instance of the energy with which the Statistical Department is performing its functions is supplied in the collection of "Prices and Wages in India" which have been issued at intervals since 1878, but which now appear for the first time in the form of a large folio blue-book, instead of being as heretofore a modest pamphlet. The returns now cover geographically and economically a much wider area than they have done in former years. Wholesale prices as well as retail are given. Under this head come the Calcutta prices of staple commodities from 1843 to 1889, and the Bombay prices from 1873 to the latter year. The London prices for the latter period are also given as well as a comparison of average prices in Calcutta and London for the past twenty years. In the wages portion of the return, a good deal of interesting and new information is given, notably in a series of tables of the rate of wages paid in various industrial and other establishments for some years past. Some of these latter would be of more value if they covered a longer period, the returns, for instance, of wages paid at the Maneckji Petit Mills in Bombay, which relate only to the period extending from 1882 to 1889 inclusive. The period reported upon nevertheless is long enough to give a sufficiently clear indication of the tendencies of the labour market. Thus in the card-room, drawers' wages, which in 1882 ranged from Rs. 12 to 13, were last year from Rs. 12 to 15, and slubbers, who in 1882 earned Rs. 13 to 15, have for four years past earned from Rs. 15 to 17, while rovers' wages, which were Rs. 14 to 16 in 1882, have gone up to from Rs. 15 to 20. In the mule-room there has been a corresponding increase. The minimum pay of a spinner is still, as in 1882, Rs. 18 a month, but the maximum, which was Rs. 20 eight years ago, has gradually risen to Rs. 24. The improvement is noticeable also in the wages of the subordinate establishment. Women and children working as doffers can earn as much as Rs. 7½ a month, whereas in 1882 their pay did not exceed Rs. 6, while the women in the reeling-room, whose pay ranged from Rs. 5 to 7 in 1882, now draw Rs. 7 to 7½.

The general conclusion from this table is that while the pay of some of the workers (chiefly the higher paid) is stationary, that of the remainder, who constitute the bulk of the establishment, shows a steady and substantial tendency towards increase. In Northern India, where wages all round are considerably lower, a similar tendency is observable. Men employed in the card-room who used eight years ago to draw Rs. 5 8 annas a month, now draw Rs. 6, and women who then drew Rs. 4-12 a month, also draw Rs. 6, an equality between the remuneration of male and female labour which is somewhat noteworthy. The same marked upward tendency is shown by a table of the average monthly wages in a particular department (which is not stated) of a large mill in Northern India. Here the average in 1878 was Rs. 4-1-10; in 1889 it was Rs. 5-3-2. There is alway a risk in drawing general conclusion from economic facts drawn from particular districts in India. But there is much in the statistics here given to invite to the inference that while the wages of skilled labour have steadily risen over a wide area, those of unskilled labour are either stationary or slightly declining. Take, for example, the Murree Brewery in the Punjab. There the average wages of coopers have risen in seventeen years from Rs. 12-2-1 to Rs. 14-6-6. The wages of smiths, masons, and head malt-men continously increased during the same period, but the average wages of coolies, which were Rs. 6-11-8 in 1873 have fallen now to Rs. 6 a month. In the Roorki Workshops the average daily wages of skilled labour has on the whole shown a tendency to increase during the last twenty years; that of unskilled labour, however, is one pie less than the average pay twenty years ago. A similar conclusion may be arrived at upon the facts furnished from one of the divisions on the Orissa Canals, though it is true that the Mahanadi division points somewhat in the other direction. It is necessary, however, to remember that the establishments from which these returns are made are chosen at random. The figures must be taken for what they are worth, and they can scarcely be deemed representative enough to justify confident conclusions as to the general tendency of the remuneration of the two classes of labour in India.

The returns illustrate in a striking way the enormous diversity which exists in the condition of the population of various districts in India. Thus the wages of agricultural labour ranged in 1873 from Rs. 2-8 per month in the Salem District of Madras, and Rs. 3 per month in certain districts of Bengal and Oude; to Rs. 15 in Karachi; and Rs. 15 to Rs. 20 in Akyab. Salem is a district which suffered much in the famine years, and is said to be distinctly going back agriculturally. Nevertheless the wages of an agricultural labourer are Rs. 1-2-8 higher than they were seventeen years ago, though it is true that the wages of masons, carpenters, and blacksmiths are lower than they were then. Another of the typical poor districts of India is Sultanpore in Oudh. In 1873 agricultural wages there averaged Rs. 3 a month, and artisans' wages Rs. 6, the respective rates now are Rs. 3-1-12 and Rs. 7-8. Again take the district of Midnapore in Bengal, of which a decidedly unsatisfactory account was given in the Government Resolution on the condition of India of October 1888. There agricultural wages, which in 1872 averaged Rs. 4 a month, are now returned at Rs. 6-1. We have to reconcile this fact with the fact reported to the Government of India two years ago that weavers and other depressed castes were taking to agriculture for their employment, an incident which is certainly not likely to have contributed to an increase in the rate of pay for agricultural labour. The case, as it stands, discourages attempts to arrive by any short and easy method at the truth in regard to the condition of the people in India. Coming nearer home there is a good deal in the returns which need explanation. Thus the returns of the Bombay Presidency come from only seven centres. No returns are given from the Konkan, though it might have been supposed that the rate of agricultural labour in the two Konkan districts would have had a clearer significance than a quotation from Bombay. It is difficult indeed to attach any real significance to a rate of agricultural wages assigned to Bombay, though it is easy enough to find material for a paragraph in the economic history of this city in the fact that masons, carpenters, and blacksmiths' wages, quoted as ranging in 1873 from Rs. 25 a month to the exceptional figure of Rs. 50, last year ranged from Rs. 32-8 to Rs. 48-5-4. The returns from the Surat District and from Belgaum invite inquiry. Agricultural wages in the latter district are now returned at Rs. 6-2 a month against Rs. 7-8 in 1873. In Surat again, while the rate quoted for 1873 is Rs. 7-8, the minimum has gradually fallen to Rs. 5. In Baroda again wages are represented as having fallen during the last seventeen years from Rs. 9-7-6 to Rs. 7-8. It may be doubted in both cases whether the change represented in agricultural wages is a real correlative of the condition of the agricultural classes as a whole. It would of course be easy to attach too much significance even to so important a factor as the rate of agricultural wages. The agricultural labourers of India number scarcely more than ten millions, and we should be inclined to attach more significance to such a growth in their numbers as would indicate a degradation of any large number of occupiers to the labouring class, than to such changes, often capricious and unexplained, as these returns indicate.

THERE is a well remembered case in the records of the Bombay High Court—King *vs.* King—in the judgment upon which Mr. Justice Bayley, after having given a learned and elaborate account of the office and functions of the Queen's Proctor in the English divorce system, expressed his regret that that officer has no existence in India. Occasion has been given for repeating the learned Bombay judge's regrets in some proceedings that came before the Calcutta High Court last week. It appears that a Mr. Stephen, who had tried the interesting experiment of marrying a Mahomedan lady who the day before her marriage had been baptized as a Christian, had a suit for divorce entered against him by his wife. After the institution of the suit the wife, who owned some premises in Theatre Road, Calcutta, told the respondent that if he would not enter a defence she would make the property over to him, the explanation of this generous offer being that the lady had fallen in love with a gentleman who had been engaged in teaching her English, and that she desired to marry him. Mr. Stephen accepted the terms which his wife laid down. He made no appearance to the suit, and a decree *nisi* was pronounced in due course. The petitioner now alleges that notwithstanding his failure to defend the suit he had been guilty neither of cruelty nor adultery. He makes, however, the much more significant allegation that after the decree had been pronounced the petitioner declined to make the premises over to him, though she expressed her willingness to pay him Rs. 10,000. Here would have been an opportunity for the Queen's Proctor to show what an indispensable person he is if the case had occurred in England. Justice, doubtless, will be done in the end, but by a roundabout way, and not without risk of failure, since the *deus ex machina* is that singularly implicated person, the husband, who, with no accusing conscience, allowed a decree to issue against him on the promise of a free gift of house property. The proceedings, in fact, were re-opened by an application made on his behalf for a rule, calling on the petitioner to show cause why the decree *nisi* should not be set aside, or for further enquiry, or such action as the Court might hold that justice demanded. Considering the strange part which the husband has taken in the transaction, it must be an anomalous procedure which leaves the initiative to him, although by the Indian Divorce Act the Court is armed with wide powers for dealing after the decree *nisi* with suits in which there has been collusion or in which material facts have been kept back. It is nobody's business to take the initiative, and it is often to the interest of the only people who are in a position to reopen the case to let things take their course. The respondent in this case, for example, would have had the best of reason for keeping quiet if the petitioner had kept to the alleged bargain and made him a free gift of some premises which, though they had a mortgage of Rs. 14,000 upon them, must have been worth a good many thousand rupees; and although it appeared during the arguments before Mr. Justice Wilson the other day that any person may intervene in the interests of public morality, this is surely a matter in which what is everybody's business is nobody's business. As it happens there will be no failure of justice in this particular case, for the Court has given notice to the wife that the decree will not be made absolute until the allegations of collusion have been cleared up. But, as we have said, the circumstances are exceptional, for if the bargain alleged to have been collusively made between the parties had been carried out, the Court would not have been asked to reopen the case.

THE Khojak tunnel being now bored through and the masonry in rapid progress, it is interesting to hear on the authority of Mr. Demetrius Boulger that the great question exercising the Amir Abdul Rahman's mind is that of railways. It is even said that in order to arrive at a decision as to whether railways shall be introduced into Afghanistan by himself or by his successors, he will visit Kandahar in the spring and perhaps take a further look at our railway which now reaches Chaman on the Afghan side of the Khojak. The railway material which was formerly accumulated at Kila Abdulla on the hither side of the pass has been transported to Chaman, twelve miles beyond, so that the work of laying down a line all the way to the vicinity of Kandahar could be undertaken at short notice and carried out in a few weeks. Near Kandahar the ground, which from Chaman is easy and level, becomes broken and difficult, but for all practical purposes a railway to Kandahar may be regarded as an affair of two months. Once the Amir sees fit to make up his mind and give his consent Afghanistan will have ready access to the markets of Northern India. The military situation would not be appreciably changed by the actual construction of the railway; in the event of a war the line would be laid down as a first step, and with or without a railway Kandahar must always be dominated by the Power which occupies Quetta in force. The prolongation of the railway to Kandahar is only a question of time. When the old and not altogether unnatural dread of ulterior designs on the part of the Government of India has given way under the mellowing influence of a largess of twenty-five lakhs paid annually during a long period, and the abstention from any intermeddling in their domestic affairs, the Afghans will take as kindly to railways as the people of India have done, and the slow and costly camel will be superseded by the iron horse, to the great advantage of Afghan as well as of Indian trade. To bring about this desirable consummation, however, one thing would be necessary. The fiscal conditions against which trade through Afghanistan has to contend are worse than the physical, and a railway to Kandahar would be of little advantage to anybody if the obstructive policy of the Amir's local representatives were to continue. Every one who has written on our transfrontier trade, officials and non-officials alike, has lamented the pernicious effect of the local restrictions on trade in Afghanistan. Could not the next remittance of Indian rupees to the Amir be accompanied by a polite reminder that every Native State in India had lately seen the advantage of breaking down the barriers against trade which it had maintained in the form of vexatious and obstructive transit dues. We need not be quite so timid upon a matter of common interest when dealing with a friendly potentate to whom we pay a guarantee of a quarter of a crore every year.

THE formation of a Silver Corner in New York, of which a telegram speaks to-day, would, if it stood alone, seem to imply an appreh

TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

THE INDIAN BUDGET DEBATE.

LONDON, MAY 9.

Government has declined to alter the rules of the House of Commons so as to secure the method formerly obtaining with regard to the debate on the Indian Budget.

SILVER CORNER IN NEW YORK.

LONDON, MAY 11.

News has reached here to the effect that a new Silver Corner has been formed in New York.

TURKISH MINISTERIAL CHANGES.

Much sensation has been created on the Continent by the sudden changes in Turkish Ministerial appointments.

The Minister of Justice has been replaced, and the Ministers at Athens, Belgrade, and Bucharest removed, others being appointed in their places.

THEFTS OF EXPLOSIVES FROM RUSSIAN MAGAZINES.

ST. PETERSBURG, MAY 10.

Systematic robberies of bombs on a gigantic scale from the magazines at Sebastopol are reported to have been discovered.

Several responsible employès have been arrested.

DISASTROUS CYCLONES IN AMERICA.

NEW YORK, MAY 11.

Cyclones have occurred in Ohio, Iowa, Indiana, and Kansas. Hundreds of houses have been razed to the ground. The damage is enormous, and many persons have been killed and injured.

THE PACIFICATION OF UPPER BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MAY 10.

Thebaw Sawbwa has withdrawn his resignation, and will continue to administer the State while his sons are in England.

A man, named Nga Hinah, has collected a gang within the territory of Wuntho Tsawbwa, and committed depredations in British territory. It is believed he has been joined frequently by dacoits, driven out of districts under the direct administration of the Government of India, and became too strong for the Sawbwa. The Chief Commissioner has therefore directed the Deputy Commissioner of Patha to take measures for the destruction of the gang and the Sawbwa has been asked to allow his officials to act with ours. No boundary between British territory and the Sawbwa's is recognized in following up the criminals. The relations of the Sawbwa towards the Government are gradually improving as his fears become less. He has asked the Commissioner of the Northern Division to receive his wife and sons on a visit to Mandalay. The Sawbwa has been told this visit is welcome, and every arrangement will be made to ensure the comfort of his wife and family.

POONA RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 11.

The entries for the Poona races on the 1st May were as follows:—

Maiden Galloways, fourteen; the Poona Derby, thirty-five; the Criterion, ten; the Bhimthury Stakes, five; the Joonaghur Cup, nine; H. H. Aga Khan's Purse, twenty-four; the Pony Derby, thirty-two; H. H. Aga Khan's Commemoration Plate, nineteen; Welter, ten; Galloway Plate, eighteen; the Steward's Purse, seventeen; the Champagne Stakes, forty-seven; the Pony Cup, twenty-seven! the Morvi Purse, ten; the Turf Club Cup, forty; the Merchants' Cup, thirty-three; the Bhownugger Purse, four; the Gondal Purse, eleven; and the Kirkee Cup, thirty-four.

RETURN OF OFFICERS TO DUTY.

Mr. Macpherson, Superintendent of Police, and Captain Newnham-Smith, Magistrate, returned to Poona yesterday. Captain Geoghegan returns to military duty.

ELECTRICITY IN MAIL TRAINS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 11.

The mail train on the East Indian Railway is going to be lighted by electricity.

INDIAN EXPORTS.

The exports from India to foreign countries for the twelve months ending the 31st March, have been six-and-a-half crores of rupees more than the previous year.

THE CIVIL SERVICE CUP.

The terms of the Civil Service Cup have been altered. It will next year be open to country-breds, of fourteen hands, and to other classes, 13-3, and under.

THE CAWNPORE WATER-SUPPLY AND SEWAGE SYSTEM.

It is estimated that the introduction of the water-supply and sewage system at Cawnpore will reduce the death-rate of that town by three thousand and two hundred annually, and cases of sickness will be reduced by fifty-two thousand.

SEQUEL TO THE BREACH OF SCHOOL DISCIPLINE CASE.

The All Saints' School Committee have expressed themselves that they are glad there was no justification of any complaint that the punishment administered by Miss Whitehead on the boy Bradley was cruel or excessive before the law. They, therefore, considered the appeal to the Magistrate's Court was entirely uncalled for, and consider that the school funds should bear the charge of Miss Whitehead's defence in a suit, which never ought to have been commenced. At the same time they are of opinion that though there appears to have been no proof of cruel or excessive punishment the strokes upon the body and legs were not suitably directed, and wish it to be distinctly understood that in future corporeal punishment should be inflicted only by strokes of the cane upon the hand.

DEPARTURE OF MR. JUSTICE STRAIGHT.

Mr. Justice Straight and Mrs. Straight left this for England on Saturday evening.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, MAY 9.

The P. and O. S. N. Company's s.s. Clyde with the outward English mails of the 2nd instant, left here for Bombay at 3 p.m. to-day, 15 hours late, having been blocked in the Canal.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, MAY 10.

The Anchor Line s.s. Asia left here for Bombay this evening.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 9.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

Good Dhollera	4 11-16d.
7 lbs. Shirtings	5s. 6d.
8¼ " "	6s. 9½d.
40s Mule Twist	9¾d.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 5⅛d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account	98
3 per cent. French Rentes	89
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	76½
4½ per cent. "	77 13-16
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108½
Bar Silver	47d. per oz.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	41,000	bales.
" " " Surats	9,000	"
" " Import of Cotton	47,000	"
" " " Surats	17,000	"
" " Stock of Cotton	1,000,000	"
" " " Surat	160,000	"
" Stock of Cotton in London	11,000	"

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 25.

THE sensation of the week, if it can be called a sensation, is Mr. Parnell's speech in moving the rejection of the Irish Land Bill. The leader of the Nationalist party not only spoke badly, but the substance of his remarks was quite as much a surprise to the gentlemen who march under his orders as to the rest of the House. People who do not thoroughly comprehend Mr. Parnell's alternative plan for getting rid of the agrarian difficulty—and Mr. Gladstone is, as he confessed last night, one of the number—but who so far as they understand the complicated details dislike it, hesitate to condemn it wholesale, because, as they truly say, the uncrowned King of Ireland has generally proved to be right in the long run, however wrong he may have seemed in the first instance. There is, then, a general disposition to reserve judgment respecting Mr. Parnell's proposal to fine down rents, and even Mr. Goschen abstained from denouncing it in the speech he made in reply to Mr. Gladstone. Indeed, if the truth were known, it would probably be found that Mr. Parnell's unexpected and tender sympathy for the Irish landlord commends itself more strongly to the Conservative, than it does to all but an insignificant minority of his own followers. This would have been shown in a striking way if the Irish Parliamentary party the morning afterwards could have expressed unfettered their opinion regarding the new Parnell scheme. One passage in Mr. Goschen's speech has attracted a great deal of attention. "We do not consider," said the Chancellor of the Exchequer, "that the hon. member for Cork's proposal is hostile or necessarily destructive of our Bill." Mr. Goschen went on to say that he did not exactly know how the members of Mr. Parnell's own party view his proposal,—a sly hit at their somewhat embarrassing position—and regretted that Mr. Gladstone did not say to what extent he associated himself with the plan; "but," added the speaker, "if the hon. member's only ground for objecting to our Bill is that his proposal is not contained in it, he has no right on that account to vote against the second reading or endeavour to throw out a measure which does so much, or might in committee be so amended, as to do so much for the benefit of the people of Ireland." The feeling in the Lobby last night was that Mr. Parnell would not comply with Mr. Goschen's request. If he is guided by the sentiment of his supporters in the House of Commons, he certainly will not move a step to help the Government in passing their measure. The Gladstonian opposition to the Bill outside Parliament is at length beginning to crystalise, but we scarcely hear of a single meeting to protest against the measure becoming law, and what I believe I said last week still remains true. The most genuine disapproval of Mr. Balfour's legislative projects exists not on the Liberal or Home Rule benches, but on the Conservative side. That, however, is no reason for supposing that the "Idiot Bill" will be "pitched out," as the *Star* elegantly demands. The Conservative majority is a well-disciplined force, and it is considered doubtful if the heroic example of Lord Henry Bruce, who announces his intention of not voting with the Government will be followed by many members of his party. Of course, Lord Randolph will not be found in the same Lobby as the Chief Secretary for Ireland, but, say ardent Salisburians with some amount of insincerity, the member for South Paddington does not count.

The debate raised by Mr. Samuel Smith on Friday night was interesting as the first occasion on which the sense of the House of Commons has been taken on the question of bi-metallism. Last Session, it will be remembered, the subject was introduced by Mr. Chaplin, then untrammelled by the cares and responsibilities of office, but the discussion was adjourned and an opportunity did not arise for its resumption. Although the bi-metallists were defeated by a large majority they do not feel unduly disheartened, and the movement will be heard of again. A Smith led for the advocates of the bi-metallic system, and another Smith (W.H.) commanded the opposing forces. It is no disparagement to either of these gentlemen to say that they were quite equal to their respective tasks. Mr. W. H. Smith had counted upon the presence of Mr. Gladstone, but indisposition prevented him from being present. The night before the motion came on the leader of the House stopped Mr. Herbert Gladstone to inquire about his father. Mr. Smith was unusually sympathetic and spoke quite feelingly. "I do hope," he added, "that Mr. Gladstone will be able to come and speak against bi-metallism." Although the leader of the Liberal party could not be present he sent a message through Sir William Harcourt; indeed, it is the opinion of many persons that the veteran statesman was responsible for the most effective at least of the arguments put forward by his principal lieutenant. The best speech on the side of the bi-metallists was perhaps that of Mr. Balfour, who, it must not be forgotten, is a Lancashire member; and the best on the other side that of Sir Lyon Playfair. Mr. Goschen made a wobbling kind of defence of the monometallists' position, which is admirably described by some American visitors who listened to the debate from the distinguished Strangers' Gallery. Asked by Sir Lyon Playfair what they thought of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's remarks the reply was that "the right hon. gentleman was a most righteous judge; he said all that could be said in favour of silver," and they added, "Would you tell us whether it is possible for a judge of that kind to accord his vote in both Lobbies?" Six Cabinet and six ex-Cabinet ministers voted with the majority, 183. In the same Lobby were Sir James Fergusson, Sir R. Temple, Mr. J. M. Maclean, and Mr. H. S. King. Mr. Chaplin was absent, but Mr. Balfour carried with him a few of the minor members of the administration, the two law officers of the Crown, Mr. Brodrick, Mr. Long, and Sir H. Maxwell. The President of the Royal Society, Sir Gabriel Stokes, also voted with the Noes. An analysis of the division list shows that the minority of 87 was composed of 63 Conservatives, 15 Gladstonians, 5 Nationalists, and 4 Liberal Unionists. Mr. T. Sutherland, Chairman of the P. and O. Company, and Mr. Seymour Keay (who received from Mr. Gladstone last night a remarkable compliment on a pamphlet the member for Elgin has just issued) were among those who supported Mr. Samuel Smith. Lord Randolph was conspicuous by his absence. I have spoken of Sir Lyon Playfair's contribution to the discussion as the best put forward in favour of a single gold standard, but the distinguished Professor made one curious blunder. He surely ought to know that the Finance Minister of India is not Mr. Steel! If a member of the Viceregal Council were to describe, say, Sir Robert Fowler as Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Lyon Playfair would be astonished that anyone could commit such a mistake.

Sir Edward Bradford, who did not go with Prince Albert Victor to Greece, is back in England, looking extremely "fit." He has gone down into the country for a few days before resuming his important duties as head of the Political and Secret Department at the India Office. I hear that the young Prince and his party were particularly pleased with their trip to Burma. A friend living in Cairo, who saw a good deal of his Royal Highness when he was in Egypt, writes to me that the visit to India seems to have done the future King-Emperor an immense amount of good. Sir Lepel Griffin has also returned to London just as the season is setting in, and in time to assist in welcoming the hero of the hour, Stanley. I saw the distinguished ex-official with his admirable wife in Bond-street two afternoons ago; and he did not seem to be the least bit distressed by the fresh onslaught of the Native Press in Bengal. Another of your recent visitors, Canon Wilberforce is now in town, living, according to the *Pall Mall*, under the same roof as the General Secretary of the National Congress. The National Liberal Club, which I see has made a profit of £3,500 during the past year, seems to afford shelter for all sorts and conditions of public men. *A propos* of Canon Wilberforce, I heard the other day a story about his eminent father that was new to me and may be unknown to your readers. "Soapy Sam," as the great prelate was familiarly styled, prided himself on never forgetting a face, a quality no less desirable in a bishop than in a prince. On one occasion when performing in the rite of confirmation in a village church he stopped before a candidate, a farm labourer's son, and said to the Rector of the parish: "I remember that boy very well: I confirmed him last year." The clergyman turned to the lad, and said, "His lordship tells me that he confirmed you a year ago. What do you say?" The answer was prompt and decisive. "What do I say? Why that he be a liar!" exclaimed the unabashed yokel. Dr. Wilberforce smilingly accepted the reproof, and proceeded to lay hands upon the outspoken youth.

The period of the year is approaching when the West End Clubs, like the religious societies, hold their annual meetings. That of the Northbrook Club took place yesterday. The Earl of Northbrook, who is something more than an ornamental president, was in the chair, and the proceedings passed off quite amicably. The differences that threatened a few months ago to prove most disastrous no longer exist, and owing to the changes wisely made, the Club now again numbers among its members the prominent gentlemen who felt compelled to resign last December. It has been I believe already mentioned in the columns of the *Bombay Gazette* that the Nizam, to show his interest in and appreciation of the club, decided some time ago to offer an annual contribution equivalent to £75. His Highness's generosity was acknowledged yesterday by a special vote of thanks. The meeting also unanimously elected the ruler of Hyderabad an honorary member of the club. A strong effort is to be made to still further increase the number of English members, permanent residents in the metropolis, who are likely to use the club constantly. Various other measures for promoting the prosperity and extending the usefulness of the club were agreed to. Steps are to be taken to bring the advantages of belonging to such an institution under the notice of all natives who come to England. It is intended I am informed also to afford temporary visitors, Indian and Anglo-Indian, an opportunity of becoming honorary members during their stay in London. This will be a great convenience to many who do not belong to any London club and to some who do. My experience of Anglo-Indians is that there is nothing they like so much when at home as to meet somebody who has lived in the Asiatic dominions of her Majesty, and to whom they can talk without being considered bores. The club-house is admirably situated. The situation in Whitehall Gardens, almost within a stone's throw from Charing Cross and St. James's Park, is central, and the locality, although so close to the busiest thoroughfare in the busiest city of the world, is extremely quiet. Under proper management there is no reason why the Northbrook should not become one of the most pleasant and vigorous of the minor clubs.

The report of the National Liberal Club, which is only a few degrees larger than its rival in Northumberland Avenue, is now before me, and I see that on the 31st of December last it numbered 6,460 members! The total amount of money turned over in this huge establishment every year is upwards of £60,000. The rent paid to the Building Company, consisting of members of the club, is £12,000 per annum. The salaries and wages of officials and servants is upwards of £8,000. Here are two or three items from the opposite side of the balance-sheet:—Members' subscriptions, £21,000; coffee-room, &c., £32,500; bed-rooms, baths, &c., £6,500; billiards, £1,350. We sometimes hear that London is altogether Conservative so far as the upper and middle classes are concerned, but it appears that the great increase at the National Liberal Club since the Hartingtonian Secession is, to quote the words of the Committee, "almost entirely in Town Membership." The Library, which is one of the best features of the club, contains quite as many books as it ought to contain, considering the short time it has been in existence. The number of volumes is about 11,000, in addition to many thousands of pamphlets and blue-books. I notice that among the donors last year was the Secretary of State for India, whose contribution, a large one, included, I believe, a complete set of the reports of the Public Service Commission.

I hear that Mr. A. O. Hume since his arrival in England has seen the Marquis of Ripon, Sir Charles Dilke, Mr. Bryce, and other prominent public men, and that he is to have an interview with Mr. John Morley as soon as the Irish Land Bill has been disposed of. A gentleman who has no feeling for or against the Congress movement told me that he looked in at the Eleusis Club debate on Sunday evening, but was not tempted to stay very long. To use his own language, the proceedings were as dull as ditchwater. I am informed that the public meeting in Plymouth was so far as numbers and enthusiasm go a great success. One of the local daily papers devoted three columns to reporting the speeches, and also published a leading article on the objects of the gathering. At Bath the chairman is I understand to be Sir Charles Hobhouse, Bart., formerly of the Bengal Civil Service, and in the neighbouring city one of the speakers will be Mr. Edward Strachey, a nephew of the well-known ex-official of that name. Thirty more petitions in favour of the Bradlaugh Bill were presented to the House of Commons, among the districts from which they came being Belgaum, Nassick Kolaba, and Khandesh. This afternoon Sir John Gorst is being asked by the junior member for Northampton whether it is a fact that the late Viceroy and the present Viceroy of India have, in minutes, severally addressed to the Secretary of State, expressed opinions in favour of the introduction of the elective principle in any reform of the Indian Councils; and if so, whether he will lay such minutes upon the table of the House.

The people of Sheffield are desirous of increasing their trade with India, and they invited Mr. Dadabhai Naorojee to go down to show them how to accomplish their wishes. The gathering so far as its promoters were concerned was purely non-political. The Mayor, who I believe is a Conservative, presided, and the speakers were impartially selected without reference to their party predilections. The meeting was held in the principal room of the Cutler's Hall, and in spite of an important counter-attraction, the audience was exceedingly large. Mr. Dadabhai argued that if the people of India were as prosperous as he contended they might be, the advantage to English manufacturers and workingmen would be enormous. He does not seem to have completely converted all his listeners, for the gentleman who moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Dadabhai remarked that the habits of the native inhabitants of India accounted for their not wanting such a large quantity of our products as would be the case if their customs and tastes were the same as ours. Mr. Dadabhai replied to this that if the people were able to afford to buy them they would soon acquire a taste for Sheffield wares.

The writer of this letter was the first to mention the steps taken to induce Viscount Cross to sanction the payment of the legal expenses incurred by Mr. Arthur Crawford in appearing before the Poona Special Commission. It is believed that no decision has been arrived at, but as is usually the case with the India Office the matter is surrounded with impenetrable mystery. Sir John Gorst, with whom I understand the question primarily rests, refuses to give any information on the subject. Some of Mr. Crawford's friends think that after the comments that have appeared in the Indian press, Mr. J. M. Maclean's desire to do his old friend a good turn at the public expense is almost certain to be frustrated.

THE Lahore paper hears that the Royal India Asylum for lunatics at Ealing will soon be closed as a Government establishment. In 1880 the Secretary of State for India ruled that for the furture, it should be a positive regulation that no one be admitted as a patient whose claim to be taken care of by the Government was not one that would have been binding on the East India Company in similar circumstances. In other words, that future admissions should be limited to the cases of officers, soldiers or soliders' wives belonging to the old local forces, or of those orphans of subscribers to the Bengal Military Orphan Asylum for whose guardianship the Secretary of State has become responsible. Some patients, who did not come within the terms of the foregoing conditions, had, it appears, been admitted during recent years, partly through inadvertance, and the subject was again considered last year by the Secretary of State, who has now directed that no relaxation of the ruling of 1880 be permitted in future. The total number of patients in this asylum is now 92, and as most of these are of advanced age it is intended to close the institution as a Government establishment when this number is further reduced by deaths. The remaining inmates will then be transferred to the care of private asylums.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the minutes of the Trustees' meeting of the 6th instant:—

WATER RATES.

Submitted correspondence (which has been circulated to all the Trustees) regarding the rates now charged for water supplied to the shipping, namely:—(1.) Letter from the Dock Superintendent, dated 24th January, forwarding applications by Messrs. Shepherd and Co., to be supplied with water at the dock harbour walls on the same terms as at Mody Bunder, instead of being charged at dock rates as at present. (2.) Report by Traffic Manager, dated the 29th January, stating the conditions on which the ferry steamers only are allowed to take water at Mody Bunder at twelve annas a thousand gallons. (3.) Letter from Dock Superintendent, giving statistics of water taken by steamers in dock and coasting steamers at the harbour wall. Read minutes of Trustees.

Resolution.—Messrs. Shepherd and Co. should be informed that no reduction can be made in the rate for water supplied at the Dock harbour wall. The question of a general revision of the charges for water, including the charge at Mody Bunder, is deferred till the chairman's return, and previous to its being brought up a statement should be prepared by the secretary, showing, as nearly as possible, for dock and stream separately, the entire cost of the water supplied as compared with the income derived therefrom.

GRAIN ELEVATORS.

Submitted correspondence (which had been circulated to all the Trustees) regarding the proposed introduction into India of a system of grain elevators on the railway lines and at the Docks, namely:—(1.) Letter from the Consulting Engineer for Railways, dated 10th February, 1890, forwarding Nos. 2 and 3, and asking an expression of the Trustees' opinion on the matter. (2.) Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 747, dated 29th January, 1890. (3.) Despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 116, dated London, 28th November, 1889. (4.) Letter from Consulting Engineer for Railways, dated 27th February, 1890, forwarding Nos. 5 and 6. (5.) Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 1269, dated 18th February, 1890. (6.) Despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 128, dated London, 26th December, 1889. (7.) Report by the Dock Superintendent, dated 7th April, 1890. Read minutes of Trustees.

Resolution.—A copy of the Dock Superintendent's report, No. 165, dated 7th April, 1890, should be sent to the Consulting Engineer for Railways, with an intimation that in the opinion of the Trustees grain elevators are not required on their property.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Submitted correspondence (which had been circulated to the Trustees) regarding the proposed adoption for India of a uniform system of weights and measures, namely:—(1.) Letter from the Secretary to Government, General Department, No. 1458, of 15th ultimo, forwarding No. 2. (2.) Printed copy of a note on the subject suggesting the adoption of a system having for its base a tolah of 175 grains. Read letter addressed to Government by the Chamber of Commerce, dated 20th ultimo, expressing an opinion that the system suggested in the note, of a scale of weights and measures based on a tola of 175 grains, possesses the merit of simplicity, and likewise the advantage of being in exact relation to the British system of weights, but that for certain important reasons no action should be taken without the most careful consideration and that the entire subject should be exhaustively discussed by a Commission of Enquiry before legislation is initiated. Read minutes of Trustees.

Resolution.—A reply should be sent to Government that the Trustees are very favourably impressed by the idea set forth in the note accompanying the letter from the Secretary to Government, General Department, No 1,458 of 15th ultimo, but they agree with the opinion of the Chamber of Commerce, as stated in their letter of 28th ultimo, that the question before being legislated on should be exhaustively discussed by a Commission of Enquiry.

APOLLO BUNDER IMPROVEMENTS.

Read letter from the Honorary Secretary, Yacht Club, dated 19th April, enquiring whether the Trustees will pave the passage between the Port Trust Chowkies on the Apollo Bunder and the sea wall, as it is feared that in the monsoon it will become very muddy. Read report by the Engineer, dated 28th ultimo, stating that the paving would cost Rs. 244, and recommending that a strip in front of the chowkies should also be paved at a cost of Rs. 64. Read memorandum by the chairman recommending that the passage, and also the strip mentioned by the Engineer, should be paved at an estimated cost of Rs. 308.

Resolution.—The chairman's recommendation is agreed to. The Engineer should also be asked to prepare a design and estimate for a gate to close the passage referred to.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 2nd May 1890.	For week ending 2nd May 1889.
Vessels piloted into harbour	31	31
" " out of "	22	21
" transported to	14	16
" attended to	5	1

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING TRUSTEES' DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

	For week ending 2nd May 1890.	For week ending 2nd May 1889
Vessels entered	8	9
" left	6	8
" remaining in dock	13	10

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels entered	16	14
" left	11	6
" remaining in Dock	13	13

THE LIGHTING OF THE STREETS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Now that the question is being discussed in the Municipal Standing Committee as to whether the seal of the Corporation be fixed to a deed of contract for lighting streets with kerosine lamps, allow me to point to the way in which the main roads of Naigaum, Wadalla, and other adjacent places are lighted. Among other inconveniences undergone by the inhabitants of these parts on account of the inefficiency of the police, the want of fire-brigade, and the proper watering of roads, that which is caused by the wretched way in which the main roads are lighted demands particular attention. Complaints have often been made, but no attention has been paid by the authorities. The fact of the lamp-posts having been placed at very great distances from one another increases the mischief. I quite concur with Mr. Carroll's statement in the Committee, that the lamps in use at present are too small to give anything like adequate light, and therefore they should be done away with altogether; but as to the alternative suggested, that of improving the lamps, I am quite sure it will not meet with the approval of the inhabitants of these places, which are so poorly lighted, for, however large the lamps may be made, owing to the cause just stated, the rays of light from one post to another will never meet. Very few people living in Bombay can be ignorant of the fact that these places abound in venomous reptiles. These infest the roads in the night. If the small lanes in Lower Mahim, and many other unimportant places are lighted with gas, why should not such main roads as those of Naigaum, Wadalla, and the neighbourhood, where the traffic is very great, be lighted in the same way. I may observe, by the way, that these parts of Bombay are not what they were once, but have fast risen to be very important places of the island.—Yours, &c.,

B. D. VACHHA.

THE Lahore military paper writes:—We believe that while it is wholly improbable that the military authorities in India will be so injudicious as to peremptorily forbid the playing of polo by military men, it is not unlikely that they will address commanding officers on the subject in such terms as may have the effect of largely diminishing the long catalogue of disasters which has to be published almost every year. We have more than once pointed out the chance there is that the money which ought to be spent on suitable chargers may be spent in the purchase of polo ponies; and we learn that more than one inspecting officer during recent tours has had reason to think that this is what has happened. While, however, the military authorities recognize the inadvisability of issuing orders prohibiting the game, they could easily, and we hope will, call the attention of polo-playing officers to the precautions by the adoption of which they can reduce the hazard of the sport to a minimum. The height of the ponies should be materially diminished, and the polo-player should protect his head and neck by a proper form of head-covering. Polo-playing, it might be recollected, is always played in the country of its origin on the most diminutive of animals, and although the Manipuris do not mount sola topis, they do not want them, because their heads are as hard as brickbats. We will not go the length of suggesting that the game in India might be very pleasurably played on donkeys, as was done not many years ago at Bandon in Ireland.

THE Madras Congress Committee despatched twenty-five more petitions to Parliament last week. Two from Malabar are said to be signed by several Mahomedans and two Rajas.

EVENING PARTY AT "DAVAR HALL."

PREVIOUS to his departure for Europe, his native mercantile friends gave an evening party on Saturday last, in honour of Mr. Montague Turner, of Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Company, Bombay Agents of the British India Steam Navigation Company. As the local manager of the Company's business, in the course of which he has come in contact with all classes of native merchants, Mr. Turner, by his suavity and courtesy, appears to have won their good opinion and good will, which found appropriate expression in Saturday evening's entertainment, which was organised by the Bombay Branch of the Calcutta Merchants' Association, headed by its chairman, Mr. Hassumbhoy Visram, and assisted by many of the Khoja, Bania, Bhattia, and other native merchants of Bombay. The entertainment was given in the spacious bungalow at Warden Road, known as "Davar Hall," which has been leased by Mr. Peerbhoy K. Puddumsey, and was lately furnished by him in a grand style for his Highness the Nawab of Radhanpore. The garden grounds of the premises were illuminated for the occasion with coloured lanterns, white lights, and Chinese paper lamps, which hung from the branches of trees. The elegant fountain in front of the building had its outlines picked out with white lights; and the Band of the Marine Battalion, stationed in its vicinity, played a selection of music during the evening. Massive crystal chandeliers illuminated the extensive lower verandah, while further on, in the ground-floor-hall, a company of *nautch* girls danced and sang for the amusement of the guests. The upper hall, one of the largest in Bombay, was more ambitiously decorated and illuminated, and plants, in flower and foliage, tastefully arranged, added to the attraction of the more prominent objects of interest therein. Among those present, in addition to several European ladies were:—

Sir John Edgar, Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, the Hon'ble A. F. Beaufort, Messrs. P. B. Savile, D. Gostling, P. Ryan, H. M. Phipson, Grattan Geary, F. G. Dumayne, Captain Hand, Captain Clarke, Messrs. T. Cunningham, W. Chambers, W. Charlesworth, J. A. Cassels, A. MacLaggan, E. Murray, F. N. Fiskne, J. W. Smith, W. M. Bell, C. Glasgow, W. Phipps, D. Carmichael, J. Leask, R. Nicol, J. Christopher, R. Macdonald, Allan F. Turner, W. C. Keith, A. Flower, E. Ryan, Dr. Rozario, Messrs. Hassumbhoy Visram, Fazulbhoy Visram, Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy, Sewjee Nathoo, Munjeebhoy Nathoo, Ali Frey, Abdool Maudil, Cowasjee Dinshaw Adenwalla, K. N. Kabrajee, Essa Thavar, Jan Mahomed Joosub, Khan Bahadoor Byramjee Dadabhoy, Messrs. A. M. Dharumsey, Rahimtoolabhoy Khairaj, Anandrao N. Wasudeo, Sewjee Dhurmajee, Kaikhosru D. Framjee, R. M. Chichgar, Eduljee R. Reporter, Hajee Sulleman Abdul Wahed, N. B. Suntok, Dr. Byramjee Nowrojee, Dr. Pestonjee M. Nicholson, Messrs. Ghellabhai Haridas, Furdoonjee Cooverjee, Mowjee Madhowjee, Atmaram Narayen, Peerbhoy K. Pudumsey, Fazulbhoy C. Gangjee, Mahomedbhoy C. Ebrahim, Fazulbhoy J. Lalljee, Kursondas Chubildas, Yue Lun Ching, Dost Mahomed Allana, Cowasjee Cursetjee Dubash, &c.

Mr. Turner arrived with Sir John Edgar about 9-45 p.m., when from every direction the Hindu and other native merchants crowded about him as familiar friends, shaking hands with him, and making him pass through a very busy half hour with their compliments and good wishes. An adjournment was afterwards made to the refreshment *buffets*, where Mr. Hassumbhoy Visram, on behalf of the native merchants assembled, proposed the toast of Mr. Turner's health, wishing him *bon voyage*, and remarking that the success and prosperity of the B. I. Steam Navigation Company in Bombay during the last few years were greatly owing to the tact, the suavity of manner, and uniform courtesy with which Mr. Turner had managed its affairs. Mr. Turner, replying, said he was always ready to oblige his native friends in all their dealings consistently with the interests of the Company; and he was very pleased to see that his efforts to meet their wishes in every reasonable way had gained him the good opinion of the native mercantile community who had business relations with the Company.

Many of those present enjoyed the evening in the open front terrace, where further acknowledgments were made in the vernacular of Mr. Turner's good qualities as the manager of the Company in Bombay; and with the distribution of flowers the proceedings terminated at a late hour.

THE PASSAGE ASSOCIATION.

THE existence of a cheap passage association in India, and the influence that it may possibly exert upon steam shares, are already attracting the notice of the City Press. A long article in a widely-read financial journal calls the attention of the shareholders of Eastern steamship companies to the possible danger to their passenger traffic. "A movement," says the *Citizen*, "that may react very seriously on the dividends of the great Oriental steamship companies, has now reached very business-like proportions. The chief lines of Indian steamers, feeling the press of increasing competition in the passenger traffic, bound themselves to accept no lower rate for passages between India and England than that which at present rules; and with the exception of outside vessels this rate has been steadily adhered to. If they have had to combine among themselves to keep up their rates when no organised attempt to reduce them was being made, they will have considerably more difficulty in holding their own now that a widespread association is concentrating its power against them. A large body of Anglo-Indians, said by its secretary some time past to have over 2,000 registered members, have formed themselves into a 'Passage Association,' the avowed object being to break the so-called 'ring,' and obtain punctual and regular communication, 'cheap passages' and first-class accommodation. The Association has already secured powerful friends in some of the leading organs of the Indian Press: but perhaps its greatest source of strength lies in the fact that among its numbers are well-known planters and merchants who have a good deal to say in the disposal of freight. They claim that they can at present dispose of 1,000 to 1,500 passages per annum; and if this be true, the influence the Association will be able to bring to bear will undoubtedly be great, for the very fact of its rapid growth would argue a widespread feeling that the present rates of passage money are too high. One regular line running to India has not joined 'the combination,' and in this the Association has undoubtedly a lever which may be made to act powerfully enough on the other companies. A Bombay firm took up the negotiations for the Association, and terms were offered to the combined companies, which include the Hall, the Clan, the British India, and other lines. Messrs. Watson and Co. found the companies firm in their refusal to give way, and tendered their resignation of the agency. But the Association has apparently no intention of abandoning their purpose; for, to quote from the leading Anglo-Indian journal, 'Directors have been appointed; funds are being formed by £2 donations; civilians, not military men, will carry on the business, so that no objection may be raised; bankers, planters, and merchants have promised cargo. The Association has already had offers, and acceptance depends on being able to raise a very moderate capital, "part of which has already been subscribed here" (in India.) When a line like D. and C. MacIver's can carry passengers for 30 days and feed them and make a profit at 25 guineas per head, the P. and O. cannot do badly by carrying passengers for half that time for about two-and-a-half times the rate charged by MacIver. So far this is true; but the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company have probably no intention whatever of doing badly, and coal and equipment are important factors in the case."

The statement may be, and probably is, we think, very correct; but the note of warning issued to the shareholders will not be without some effect. And if the scheme is not dropped a compromise may possibly be arrived at before it becomes necessary to resort to the extreme measure of building special steamers. The *Citizen* concludes: "The members of the Association hope that by virtue of counter-combination, or, in more modern language, 'boycotting,' they will effect their object. Whether the Anglo-Indian Passage Association will be able to dictate terms to a largely subsidised company, like the Peninsular and Oriental, is doubtful; but it is far less doubtful whether they will not be able to severely influence less powerful companies. There is a stamp of genuineness about the whole correspondence of the Association. The very difficulties it has survived testify to its vitality; and shareholders, if they are wise, will watch its development and progress carefully, for it may have no inconsiderable effect upon steam navigation shares. In the meantime Messrs. D. and C. MacIver would appear to be in the delightful position of arbiter of the destinations of some thousands of intending passengers as well as of the dividends of the great majority of their rival companies."

THE MADRAS RAILWAY CONTRACT CASE.

BEFORE Mr. Justice Shephard, on Friday, 9th May, this suit was brought against the Secretary of State by Mr. Henry Derry, a railway contractor, in which the plaintiff sought to recover the sum of Rs. 8,12,456, with interest thereon, for breach of contract. Messrs. Norton and Keaworthy Brown, barristers-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Wilson and King, solicitors, appeared for the plaintiff, while the Hon'ble Mr. Spring Branson, Advocate-General, with Mr. Robert Grant, instructed by Messrs. Barclay and Morgan, the Government solicitors, appeared for the defendant.

His Lordship to-day delivered judgment in this, the longest and most important contract case, that has of late years been heard at the Madras High Court. The suit was dismissed with costs. The following is an abstract of the judgment:—

After summarising the plaintiff's contention as set out in the plaint, his Lordship dealt with the 17 issues that had been framed for trial. The 15th issue, his Lordship said, dealt with the question whether there ever was a contract to submit all points in dispute to arbitration. This entirely turned on the letters which passed. Evidently the intention of the Director General throughout was to include all the questions in the arbitration, and if the letter of the 16th August was intended to include the question of the contract of the 201st mile, there was no acceptance on the Director General's part of the offer conveyed in it. He was therefore of opinion that there was *consensus ad idem* as to the question to be referred, in that if that was any agreement it was the plaintiff and not the defendant who repudiated it. The 13th and 14th issues had been struck out after some argument of counsel during the hearing. These issues related to the draft contract mentioned in para. 27 of the plaint. The plaintiff's case in regard to it was, that it contained stipulations which were unreasonable and contrary to the terms agreed to by the plaintiff. He was of opinion that the plaintiff's complaint with regard to this matter was wholly unsustainable in point of law. The plaint alone shows that at the time the draft was submitted there was no subsisting contract. It was clearly open to the defendant as to the plaintiff to withdraw from the negotiations or impose such terms as either of them might think fit. It was therefore held that the two issues should be struck out. The 12th issue was also so withdrawn with the consent of plaintiff's counsel, for as the contract had not been stopped on the ground of the plaintiff's inefficiency, it was immaterial. The 10th issue was one in which a claim of Rs. 6,000 was mentioned. There were three letters specially referring to this matter. It appeared from the evidence that although the defendant had some cause for complaining of plaintiff's want of diligence in his work, he had no cause of complaint against them. The stoppage of the work referred to was admitted by plaintiff not to have material, as the distance was short. Thus this issue was against the plaintiff. The main issues in the case were the 1st, 2nd, 3

it as such, as he did subsequently, thinking that he had practically what he wanted, and that he would be allowed to complete the work on the remunerative terms he had secured. In the view he took of the facts which rendered it necessary to find the 1st, 5th, and 6th issues in the defendant's favour, it became needless to go in detail into the other issues—the 2nd, 3d, 7th and 8th. As to the question of authority, in his Lordship's opinion it was clear that Mr. Lambert had no authority to make the alleged contract, and that there was no proof that the plaintiff had reasonable grounds for believing Mr. Lambert to have possessed such authority. The plaint refers to the 3rd of February, 1888, as the date on which the cause of action arose. The date might be correct with regard to the charge based upon the alleged submission to arbitration, but could have no reference to the main count, viz., that founded on the alleged breach of contract in June 1885. So far as the action was founded on that breach of contract, it was *prima facie* barred by limitation, and nothing had been pleaded or proved to take the case out of the statute. It had not been shown that there had been any acknowledgment by the defendant of the plaintiff's right to damages for breach of alleged contract, or that any payment had been made on that footing.—*Madras Mail*.

AN INCOME-TAX GRIEVANCE.

MUCH dissatisfaction has been caused in commercial circles in Calcutta regarding the action of Government in claiming to tax the profits made by consignors on the sale of consignments of goods from Europe. The following correspondence will explain the position of affairs :—

No. 1515, dated the 31st March, 1890.

From J. F. Finlay, Esq., Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce. To the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 238-90, dated the 21st March, 1890, forwarding a letter from the Rangoon Chamber of Commerce and enclosures, regarding the levy of income tax on the profits on consignments made to British India, by persons not resident in British India, and requesting that the orders on the subject may be withdrawn.

2. I am to state that the Government of India will await the reports on the local authorities before further considering the decision arrived at on the subject in the resolution No. 5441, dated 23rd October, 1889.

Telegram, dated 25th April 1890.

From Calcutta, from Secretary, Bengal Chamber of Commerce, to Simla, to Secretary, Department of Finance and Commerce.

With reference to your No. 1515, dated 31st March, the Collector of Income Tax here has issued a circular to the commercial community of Calcutta, calling upon them to send in a return showing names of persons, &c., who consign goods to them for sale, also a statement showing the profits made by consignors on the sale of their consignments. Committee understood from your letter referred to that the expediency of attempting to tax profits made by consignors on goods sold in India was under consideration of Government, and they respectfully request that the Income Tax Collector here be instructed to suspend action pending further orders.

The circular referred to in this telegram was as follows :—

I have the honour to invite your attention to sections 42 and 45 Act II. of 1886, and to request you to be good enough to furnish me within *ten* days from the receipt of this requisition, with a list of the persons, firms, or companies who consign goods to you for sale.

2. I have further to request you, under section 43 of the Act, to furnish me at the same time with a return of the profits upon such consignments which are taxable in India. In the event of the information at your disposal being insufficient to admit of your doing this, I have next to request you to furnish me with a return showing the gross proceeds realised by you on account of each consignor during the financial year 1889-90, a percentage of which, varying according to the circumstances of each case, will be held to be profit.

3. In order to facilitate the work of assessment as well as to enable me to make it as equitable as possible, may I ask to give me a return of the gross proceeds on the various descriptions of goods consigned to you, with your opinion as to what the percentage of profits may fairly be assumed to be on each description.

4. In future, it is desirable that consignors of goods should furnish their representatives in India with such information as will enable them to make a correct return of profits, and I shall feel obliged by your making this known to them.

5. In due course, I shall issue an assessment notice upon you under the provisions of section 21, and I would therefore refer you to section 23, which will explain your powers, and section 49, which indemnifies you for deducting and paying the tax in respect of income belonging to another person.

The reply of the Government of India was to the following effect :—

From Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, Simla, 1st May, 1890 ; to the Secretary to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram, dated the 25th April, 1890, and of your letter No. 345, dated the 26th April 1890, requesting, with reference to paragraph 2 of the letter from this department No. 1515, dated the 31st March, 1890, that the Collector of Income Tax may be instructed not to proceed with the assessment to income tax of the profits on goods consigned for sale to an agent residing in British India.

2. I am to state that the purport of the letter quoted has been misapprehended. What the Government intended to convey was that its decision to assess to income tax the profits on goods consigned to agents would not be reconsidered at present. The local authorities had already been instructed some time previously to cause the profits to be assessed, and the Government of India proposed to defer further consideration of the matter, if further consideration should be found to be necessary, pending receipt from the local revenue authorities of reports on the operation of the order.

WITH reference to the recent charge of shooting lodged against a soldier in the Rawalpindi district, the following story of the first receipt of the news by the officer commanding the detachment reaches the Lahore paper, and speaks volumes in praise of the profound knowledge of Hindustani evinced by some of our young officers. The day before the occurrence, the gallant officer in question had ordered a dying horse by the road side to be shot, and thus put out of its misery ; and, on the following morning, when an excited native came up bursting with information, and told him "*Ek gora ne admi mardala !*" the Sahib cheerfully responded, "*Ha ! bahut atcha, hamara hukhum hai ;*" which, needless to say, rather astonished the native.

ENGINEERS engaged on the East Coast Railway survey seem to have a pleasant time of it, judging from a letter sent to a contemporary from Waltair. The correspondent describes the attractions of this favoured spot as superior to those of Darjiling, especially for those suffering from liver diseases peculiar to Bengal. With excusable rapture he writes : "We get all the dainties of the sea, fresh and cheap—oysters, crabs, prawns, pomfrets, &c., and last but not least a real fresh cool sea breeze day and night. Houses right on the sea need neither punkahs nor mosquito nets." If the picture is not to a large extent imaginary, there ought to be a site on the East Coast for another temporary home for the itinerant Government of India. A maritime capital might be utilised on the way from Calcutta to Simla, and perhaps some day the Government might shrink from the journey into space and settle down quietly in its cottage by the sea.

HYDERABAD in Sind is a warm place, and part of it, at any rate, is "paved with good intentions," observes the *Civil and Military Gazette*. There lies at the back of the station library a huge foundation-stone which was laid over six years ago by the then Collector, Colonel Dunsterville, who retired from the service shortly after. The following is the inscription :—"In recognition of the services long and faithfully rendered to the city by Surgeon-Major L. Holmstead, this hall, to be built and to be called the 'Holmstead Hall,' has been erected by the municipality, assisted by private subscriptions, this 7th day of April 1884. Colonel Dunsterville, President, Hyderabad Municipality ; Navabria S Admani, Chairman, Municipal Commissioner ; and C. Lee, Engineer and Secretary." During six years the Municipality have failed to carry out what was then decided. The Municipality had better make up their minds to do something soon, or cart the stone off to the Lahore Museum as a curiosity of local self-government.

ON the 15th instant his Highness the Maharaja of Patiala attains his eighteenth birthday, and thus fully completes his majority. The full powers vested in him a short while ago will then be finally ratified.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 25TH APRIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Assam, Commander E. Crewe, with the English mails of the 25th April, arrived off the Apollo Bunder at 6 o'clock yesterday evening. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Mr Yates	Sergt Watkins
Mrs Douglas and family	Mr Jai Bhai
Mrs David	Mr Hanna
Mr Fairless	

FROM BRINDISI.

Capt Medlay	Miss Lawford
Mr Wetherill	Mr Lemow
Mr Frere	Mr Freeze
Mr Johnson	

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*For the week ending April 25.*)

THE Queen left Aix-les-Bains on Tuesday evening, and arrived at Darmstadt the following morning. Yesterday the Empress Frederick visited her Royal mother.

The Prince of Wales left Paris on Friday evening, and after a brief rest at Marlborough House, proceeded the next morning to Sandringham.

A Cabinet Council was held on Monday, at which all the Ministers were present except the Duke of Rutland, Lord Ashbourne, Sir M. Hicks-Beach, and Mr. Ritchie.

In the House of Lords, on Monday, Lord Limerick stated that an official inquiry had been ordered into the recent accident to the steamer City of Paris. Lord Herschell called attention to the uncertain principles on which punishments for crimes were administered, and suggested an inquiry. The Lord Chancellor thought it would be better to leave the matter in the hands of the Government. Tuesday's sitting was only formal. Last night the Merchant Shipping Acts Amendment Bill, which fixed a definite lead-line for vessels, was discussed, and after being read a second time it was referred to the Grand Committee.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, Mr. S. Smith moved a resolution in favour of an international conference on bimetallism. The motion was supported by Mr. Heldsworth and Mr. A. J. Balfour, and was opposed by Mr. W. H. Smith, Sir W. Harcourt, Sir L. Playfair, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer. On a division, the resolution was negatived by 183 to 87. On Monday, the second reading of the Land Purchase (Ireland) Bill having been moved, Mr. Parnell moved its rejection as conferring no benefit upon the great body of Irish tenants, and imposing great risks on British taxpayers. He suggested an alternative scheme. The Attorney-General for Ireland replied, and the debate was continued by Sir G. Trevelyan and other members until midnight, when it was anjourned. On Tuesday the Budget resolutions were considered, and were agreed to. In Committee of Supply the vote for the slave trade services was discussed, and was not disposed of at the hour of adjournment. At the evening sitting, Mr. Bartley moved for a committee to inquire into the labour question, and especially as to the advantages of profit-sharing. Sir M. Hicks-Beach promised that all information on the subject should be collected add published, whereupon Mr. Bartley withdrew his motion. On Wednesday Mr. Lea's Bill for extending the provisions of the Irish Sunday Closing Bill to towns now exempted was read a second time by 242 votes against 78. Last night the debate on the Irish Land Purchase Bill was resumed by Mr. Gladstone, who objected to pledging public funds, both local and national, without consent, to creating State landlordism, and to the illusory terms of purchase by which landlords would be enabled to reap the whole benefit of the measure. The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied, and the debate was continued by Colonel Knox, Mr. Sinclair, Lord H. Bruce, Sir R. Lethbridge, Mr. John Ellis, Mr. T. W. Russell, and Mr. J. Dillon, and was then adjourned.

The anniversary of Lord Beaconsfield's death, popularly known as Primrose Day, was commemorated on Saturday in London as generally as on any previous occasion.

The annual demonstration of the Grand Habitation of the Primrose League was held on Saturday in Covent Garden Theatre, which was densely crowded. Mr. A. J. Balfour, M.P., delivered a speech, in which he set forth the good work which the present Government had done, and contended that their action in Ireland had greatly diminished crime and disorder. With regard to the Land Purchase Bill, he confidently looked forward to its passing into law and becoming an effectual remedy for any grievances which Irish tenants might put forth.

Speeches were also delivered by Sir M. Hicks-Beach, M.P., at Bristol ; by the Attorney-General at Tunbridge-wells ; Mr. Chaplin, M.P., at Edinburgh ; and Mr. Jackson, M.P., at Leeds.

Mr. Handel Cossham, M.P., for East Bristol, died rather suddenly on Wednesday from heart disease.

The deaths ared announced of Mr. Stephen Mason, formerly M.P. for Mid Lanarkshire, aged 58, and of Mr. J. H. Gurney, formerly M P. for Lynn.

Mr. Charles Hough, of the North-Eastern Circuit, has been appointed Recorder of Scarborough in place of Mr. Simpson, deceased.

The Duke of Beaufort has won this week the two principal prizes at Epsom Spring Meeting—the Metropolitan Stakes with Parlington, and the City and Suburban Stakes with Reve d'Or.

The steamer Brankelow, laden with 3,000 tons of coal for Cronstadt, ran on the sands in Mount's Bay and was wrecked on Monday morning. The crew of 30 were saved. The union men at Cardiff had refused to load the vessel, and it is suspected that some one on board had wilfully tampered with the ship's compasses, and thus caused the disaster.

Many trade meetings were held on Saturday and Sunday to proclaim demands for better pay and fewer hours of work. A demonstration attempted to be held in Hyde Park on Sunday afternoon attracted but a small attendance.

In the action for breach of promise of marriage brought by Miss Hairs against Sir G. Elliot, M.P., after two days' hearing the jury were unable to agree on a verdict and were discharged.

At the fortnightly meeting of the National League, held in Dublin on Tuesday, the receipt of £267 was announced, and also payments to evicted tenants of £212.

The dock labourers at Cork struck work in sympathy with the men employed on the railways, but have since returned to their employ on the advice of Mr. Davitt.

OBITUARY.—Col. G. W. Williams, C.B., Ben. Ret. ; Dep. Surg.-Gen. E. Dixon, Mad. Ret. ; Col. J. Crawford, Mad. Ret, ; Brig.-Surg. J. M. Houston, M.D., Mad. Ret. ; the Earl of Glasgow ; Sir Evan Morris ; Gen. Ogden Evans ; Maj.-Gen. Rawson Aislabie ; Maj.-Gen. J. Welch ; Dr. R. M. Fawcett ; Mr. Handel Cossham, M.P. ; Mr. J. H. Gurney ; Mr. S. Mason ; Mr. A. Rutson ; Mr. C. F. Pardon.

Mr. H. M. Stanley and several of his companions arrived in Brussels on Saturday, and were received with great honours. Mr. Stanley, who is staying at the Palace, dined with the King and Queen, and he has since been feted by several public bodies. Mr. Stanley is to arrive in London to-morrow evening.

In the town of Biala, in Galicia, the discontented workmen caused a riot on Wednesday which compelled the intervention of the military, and some 20 persons were killed and others wounded.

The coal strikes in Silesia have to a great extent subsided, but there is still great apprehension in Vienna as to the May Day labour demonstration.

The demonstration in Paris is to be directed to the assertion of the eight-hours question. The Government has announced that no out-door demonstration will be permitted in Paris or the provinces on May 1.

The German Emperor, after a shooting expedition at Hugenau, arrived yesterday in Strasburg, where he was most cordially received.

President Carnot is now in Corsica, where he has been very favourably received.

A Hamburg newspaper, which is presumed to be occasionally inspired by Prince Bismarck, states that the ex-Chancellor has no intention of withdrawing from political affairs, and he will probably become a candidate for the Reichstag.

The Portuguese Chambers were opened on Saturday by the King, who in his speech expressed a hope that the differences with Great Britain would be amicably and honourably settled.

Major Serpa Pinto arrived at Lisbon on Sunday, and was welcomed by deputations from various public bodies. The hour of his arrival not being known there was no popular demonstration.

A volunteer expedition has started from Quilimane with the object of capturing Chiromo. Englishmen at Quilimane are rigorously boycotted.

Panslavist agents are increasing in number and activity in the Balkan States, and it is suspected that a new plot is being formed against the Bulgarian Premier. In Servia there is much disorder, the military being required to act against armed bands in many districts. The Skuptschina has passed the Bill re-establishing the militia, who are to be armed forthwith.

THE CALCUTTA BANK FRAUDS.

ON Wednesday morning Mr. T. Apcar appeared before the Officiating Chief Presidency Magistrate at Calcutta, and asked him to decide whether the Government should not conduct the case for the prosecution of Elias H. Solomon, who had been arrested on a charge of forgery, cheating, and using as genuine a forged document at the instance of the Bank of Bengal. He applied undersection 493, and submitted that the Bank might act under the direction of the Government Prosecutor.

Mr. Woodroffe, with Mr. Garth, instructed by Mr. McNair, appeared on behalf of the Bank, and said he was perfectly willing to go on with the case, and render every assistance to the Government Solicitor, but the Bank decidedly objected to the case being taken out of its hands. He submitted that the case did not come within the section quoted by Mr. Apcar, who, in referring to it, wanted to leave out the words "of which he (Government Solicitor) has charge." It was an erroneous statement that "Government Solicitor" was synonymous with Public Prosecutor." What Mr. Apcar now asked was to take charge of the case, but the Bank had already been permitted to conduct the prosecution, and had caused the arrest of the prisoner after having offered a reward for his arrest.

The Magistrate remarked that the Bank was entitled to prosecute, but the question was, could they leave the Government out ?

Mr. Woodroffe said that the Bank had not the least intention of doing so, but what they objected to was being told to come and listen to what was done.

Mr. Apcar said that, under section 493, the Government had a right to conduct the case, and the Bank could act under the Public Prosecutor's instructions and directions.

Mr. Woodroffe observed : The Government now says it will conduct the whole matter, and the Bank can be present to hear all that is taking place. This would be casting a great slur on the Bank, who had no objection to Government being associated with them in the prosecution as stated on Monday. For the sake of public justice, there should be no dispute of this kind, and if the Bank were allowed to conduct the case, every assistance would be given to the Government Solicitor. It was to the interest of the shareholders that the Bank should be permitted to go on with the case, and they were willing to abide by the terms agreed upon on Monday last. The Magistrate remarked that the difficulty would be who was to have charge of the case, Government or the Bank ? Both could not have charge.

Mr Woodroffe contended that where the Public Prosecutor was in charge of a case, he could proceed with it, and in such a case, any private party interested in it could appear and act under his instructions. In the present case the question was, is he in charge ? Mr. Woodroffe submitted that he was not, under section 495 : as action had already been taken by the Banks and no order was required. The Bank had proceeded with the case, and were willing to abide by the agreement come to with the Government Solicitor to be associated in the case.

Mr. Apcar submitted that the only question was, who was to have the conduct of the prosecution. Under section 493 Government was entitled to have the conduct of the case, and the Bank could act under their directions.

The Magistrate suggested that counsel for Government and counsel for the Bank could each examine a witness by turns.

Mr. Apcar said that the Bank could have counsel to appear, and he, under the direction of the Government Prosecutor, was entitled to conduct the case, and could come in at any time and take charge. The Bank could be associated with the Government Solicitor, acting under his directions.

The Magistrate said that, if necessary, the Government could go on with their case, and afterwards the Bank could go on with theirs, which was slightly different, inasmuch as they could proceed also on a charge of cheating against Solomon. He held that the Government could prosecute, and the Bank could be associated with them. Government, however, were standing on their rights, and were entitled to prosecute and conduct the case.

A little later, when the case was called on Mr. Apcar appeared on behalf of Government, and said that he had been instructed to ask the Magistrate not to hear the Bank of Bengal and the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank cases as one, but to deal first with the Bank of Bengal, and then with the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, and to let these be separate committals. The Magistrate consented to do this.

Mr. Allen, with Mr. Henderson, instructed by Babu Gonesh Chunder Chunder, appeared for the defence. Mr. Watkins, Solicitor, representing the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, watched the proceedings on their behalf. The Bank of Bengal was not represented. The Court was densely crowded, mostly by Jews, who showed the keenest interest in the case. When Solomon was placed in the dock the Magistrate asked if the Bank of Bengal did not appear. Mr. Apcar said that he believed there was no one present on their behalf.

Mr. Apcar then proceeded to explain the charge, saying that accused had for some years been a constituent of the Bank of Bengal. He was a purchaser of opium from Government sales, and was both a dealer in and shipper of opium. On many occasions he had received advances from the Bank on what were called passes issued by the Board of Revenue after a sale had taken place. These monthly sales were notified at the beginning of the year. The purchasers pay the necessary deposit, and then pay the balance and obtain passes, showing that the chests were in the godown and were the property of the person to whom the passes were granted, or in whose name they were endorsed. On the 21st, of January he brought four opium passes representing 600 chests of opium to Mr. Balfour, the then Superintendent of the Loan Department, representing them to be opium passes, and got an advance of six lakhs of rupees. On the 6th of February, in the same way, he brought two passes representing 350 chests, and obtained an advance of three lakhs and forty thousand. Mr. Balfour gave over charge of the Loan Department on the 11th of March to Mr. David Crowe. On the 20th Solomon paid one lakh on the four passes he had pledged with the Bank on the 21st of January, and redeemed one of them, so that three passes were left, and five lakhs still unpaid. On the 7th April he brought two more passes for 335 chests, and obtained two lakhs and eighty-three thousand rupees. The passes bore the endorsement of E. A. Solomon, and were forgeries. On being pressed for payment of his debt he subsequently sent another pass for 75 chests of opium as an additional cover for his loans. These forged passes purported to bear the signatures of J. Knox-Ord, Superintendent, and G. C. Chuckerbutty, assistant in the Board of Revenue, which were forgeries. The genuine passes bore the Government Stamp, which were not on the forged ones. Counsel said he would also prove that the writing in the body of the passes and the signature were in the same hand. Mr. Knox-Ord and Chuckerbutty would show that these were forgeries, and never were issued by them, as at the time this opium was said to be in existence it was not in the Government godown. In the forged passes the number of the lot is given, and will show that the genuine numbers of the lots sold were sold, not to Solomon, but to Gubboy, and delivered to Gubboy when called for by him. In these forgeries it is represented to be Behar opium of crop 1890-89. There is no such crop. Counsel said he was able to show that it was on the representation that these were genuine passes that the cheques were granted.

Henry J. Balfour was then called, and deposed : I am officiating cashier in the Bank of Bengal in Calcutta. In January last I was Superintendent of the Loan Department, and became cashier on the 11th of March. I know Solomon, and have done so for several years. I knew him through his coming to the Bank on business. He has done so for several years. The business was obtaining advances on opium passes, Government Paper, and piece-goods. He did business on an extensive scale with the Bank, In the course of business with opium passes they would first be brought to me by the borrower. I should examine and pass them. After having seen the Secretary as to whether he would make the advance, the documents would be with me ; the Secretary would not see them. I should then hand them to Mohendro Babu, and he would make out a loan cheque for payment of the advance. He would keep them till the end of the day, and then hand them back to me, and I would look them up in my safe. An entry of the loan and number of the passes would be made in the Ledger by the Babu, and also in the Loan Register ; Mohendro would make the entry in the Register and Dwarkanath that in the Ledger. I remember seeing accused on the 21st of January last at the Bank. He brought some opium passes to me and requested an advance. There were four documents. These (shown) were three of the passes he brought to me on that day. I know his signature ; these are his signatures. When he came on the 21st we advanced as much as the passes were worth : the sum was six lakhs. The other pass he brought has been given up to him. He gave me one lakh on the 20th of March, and I gave him the pass. Three loan cheques were given, amounting to six lakhs for the loan on the four passes. They were signed by Mr. Biss, the Deputy Secretary, and initialled by myself. The cheques after signature are given to Mohendro, who makes them over to the borrower, who deals with them as he pleases, either taking cash or transferring them to his account. Solomon had an account with the Bank on the 21st of January.

I know what became of the loan cheques and the six lakhs. I got the passes back from Mohendro that day and locked them up in my safe. They remained in my custody till this charge was instituted, when I handed them over to Mr. Crowe, and he gave these three back to me. I saw Solomon again on the 6th of February. He got another loan on that day. He came to me and asked for a loan, and I referred him to the Secretary. He brought two opium passes as security for the loan. I agreed to give him three lakhs and forty thousand rupees on them. Two loan cheques were made out. They are initialled by me, and signed by Mr. Biss in the same way. I received this opium pass for 75 chests from the accused. It bears his signature. I received it on the 26th of February. We had been pressing him for further cover to his loans, and he gave this. I recollect now I had been asking him for further cover, or to pay up. I gave no advance on this pass : it was deposited only as further cover. When I gave over charge I also gave the three passes last mentioned. These were in addition to the first four, making seven in all. These were also produced before Mr. Lambert. I have personally received letters from the accused ; so has the Bank, I know his handwriting. I have two of the letters ; one is addressed to me and one to the Bank. The dates on the two letters are in his handwriting. The Bank did not, as far as I am aware, receive any daily report from the Board of Revenue showing the quantity of opium in the Government godowns. When I made these advances I believed those passes to be genuine passes. I certainly would not have made the advances had I known the passes were not genuine.

David Crowe deposed :—I am acting Superintendent of the Loan Department, Bank of Bengal, and have been so since the 11th of March last. Prior to this I have been in the Bank five years in Calcutta. I took over charge from Mr. Balfour of all loan papers, securities, except certain goods which I did not personally see, against which we advanced. I know the accused, and have known him by name for three or four years. After taking over charge I received from him on the 20th of March a lakh of rupees. I gave back an opium pass for 100 chests of opium. After that date I saw him on the 7th of April. He was endeavouring to arrange for an extra loan, but this was not in my hearing. He was speaking to the Officiating Chief Accountant. I did not hear what passed. A loan was granted on that day to the accused. It was through me that the loan was granted. I granted it. I received two opium passes, or what appeared to be two. These are the two. The head Babu, Mohendro Mohun Roy, made them over to me. I know the signature of the accused. There are his signatures on the back of these passes (handed in and marked as a record). I have seen his signature often, and one letter, if not two, from him. One I knew bore his signature. I never heard of any other E. H. Solomon. I have no doubt this is his signature. To the Court :—I have no recollection of having seen him write at the Bank. I got those passes, examined them, and passed the loan cheque. I advanced Rs. 283,000. This is the loan cheque signed by Mr. Balfour. This loan was on the security of those passes and other documents. There were "chits" as we term them, for 335 chests of opium. The chits were put away with these documents till they were redeemed by Solomon on the 17th of April. Personally I do not know whether the Bank received any money. The native receiving tellers receive monies paid in. This is the "pay in" slip which is signed on the back by the accused, but I did not see him sign it. The opium chits which were returned were in my custody on the 17th of April. I think I told a peon to take them to Mohendro. This is my usual practice. It was Mohendro's duty to give up the securities to the borrower when he paid up.

John Knox-Ord deposed :—I am Superintendent in the Board of Revenue for Bengal, and know the accused. I have known him for three or four years. I know his signature, having seen him sign his name. I am in charge of the entire office establishment. Passes and certificates regarding opium purchases are dealt with, in the final instance, by the Accountant or Assistant Accountant in the Opium Sale Department, and when the passes are filled in they come to me for final signature. Either the Accountant or Assistant Accountant signs these passes as well. These are Gopal Chunder Chuckerbati and Nundo Lal Chuckerbati. Opium sales of Government provision opium are held every year. This is entirely for export. I cannot say without reference to books how much opium has been sold this year. The sales are held in the compound of the Board's office, in the opium sale room. Opium is sold ordinarily in lots of five chests at a time.

Never more than five chests in a lot. When a lot is knocked down an entry is made by me in a sale sheet, and an entry is also made in the merchants' sale book in sheet. It is signed by the purchaser. A promissory note is drawn up and executed by the purchaser. It covers the amount of deposit money payable on the opium purchased. The deposit is on a sale. When the price does not exceed Rs. 1,200 a chest, it is Rs. 200 ; if it does, it is Rs. 300. Admission to the sale room is regulated by tickets issued by the Board. Accused used to attend these sales, and was a purchaser. There is a limit fixed by the Board as to the number of chests to be purchased by each particular person, without depositing money as security. In the case of old bidders it is unlimited. There was a limit fixed on the accused ; it was 300 chests at each sale. The deposit money is due five days from the date of purchase, exclusive of the date of sale. It is paid into the Bank of Bengal. He presents the Bank's receipts and surrenders it there. On receipt the amount is credited to him in the account current. If he wishes to make shipment at once he has to pay clearance money, that is, full value, into the Bank of Bengal. He obtains a receipt and brings it to me. Fifteen days are allowed for the purchaser to pay up the full amount. On payment of the Bank's receipt we issue a pass or delivery order. This pass includes any number of lots that the shipper wishes. The passes are delivered either to the party in whose name the amount has been credited at the Bank on his agent. These passes are filled up in the Opium Sale Department either by the Accountant or Assistant Accountant. This is the form in which the passes are issued. This is a spoilt form. These printed passes are received from the Superintendent of Stamps with the red seal affixed to them. The passes are punched when the opium is delivered. We keep counterfoils of passes issued. There is no daily report of the opium in stock published, but there is a daily report furnished by the Superintendent of the Godown to merchants and shippers who subscribe for it. Passes are only issued for sold opium. This is not my signature on B. This is the signature of accused on B. These are not my signatures on B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, N. I authorised no one to sign these documents for me. The signatures on the back of these passes are the accused's. The signature on the "pay out" slip is that of the accused. I saw these eight passes on the 28th of April, when Mr. Crowe brought them to me. They were never issued from my office. These ten passes are genuine, and all bear Solomon's signature.

The further hearing of the case was adjourned to Monday next.—*Englishman*.

THE Simla season, as every one knows, observes the Punjab paper, does not really commence until the Birthday Ball has taken place. At present Elysium is by no means full : many of the hotels have no more than four or five residents. Tennis parties have not been arranged ; and only the passage of a few diners-out about the hour of eight testify to the fact that the hospitalities for which Elysium is renowned, have been inaugurated. The advent, however, of the Punjab Government, and the arrival of Lady Lyall earlier still, will give an impetus to the comparative quietude which is now observable in Simla ; and by the close of the month everything will be in swing.

"I HAVE all my life," said Patti to a *New York World* reporter, "regarded my complexion as a thing as delicate as a piece of satin. Instead of experimenting on my face, I have tried the creams and balms recommended to me on my arm and carefully watched the effect. If there was none, I threw the stuff away as useless ; if ill effect, I threw it away as injurious ; if desirable, I used it sparingly. My stand-by has always been cold cream made of white wax, with benzoin and a very little ottar of roses to remove the fatty odour. With this I clean my face, neck, and hands, and keep the skin smooth and moist. Travelling, one has all sorts of water, which I carefully avoid. If I can't get rain-water or distilled-water to wash in, I use a dry cloth and the cream water or no water, though, I do not believe in washing myself to death. In the cars I keep my head and face veiled. On the sea I never wash my face ; the air is enough, and the best cosmetic in the world. In a city with as clean and sweet an atmosphere as New York I should be able to keep clean with one ablution a day At table I eat to live. I have what I want, but I never want what I know to be unhealthy. Rare beef, fresh fruit and vegetables, bread and enough wine to keep me from choking, make up my menu. I am very fond of coffee, but use it moderately.

THE CALCUTTA RACING SEASON, 1890-91.

THE Stewards of the Calcutta Turf Club have with commendable promptitude put forth the prospectus for the approaching season's, Calcutta races. The programme of events is much on the lines of last season's and the same liberal terms characterise the conditions, while the rich prizes, including the costly Viceroy's Cooch Behar's and Durbhunga Cups are perpetuated. Among the pony races the Eclipse Stakes and the International Pony Stakes with Rs. 7,000 and Rs. 5,000 added respectively stand out conspicuously.

The season opens on the 6th December with the First Extra Meeting, to be followed by the Second Extra Meeting on the 13th idem. The Ballygunge chases in place of as heretofore being held in the interim of the two big meetings are changed as to their dates. The first day will be the 20th December, to be followed by the First Meeting on 24th, 27th, 30th December and 1st January, and the next Ballygunge chase day will be the 3rd January. After a fortnight's interval the Second Meeting appropriates the Saturday's falling on the 17th and 24th January. Most up-country sportsmen, and certainly the Calcutta racing folk, will approve of this change. The prizes offered for the Ballygunge events are also worthy of the Calcutta Turf Club. Among the innovations, deserving of public notice, are the omission of the historical Derby and other races closed to Arab horses exclusively. That the Calcutta Turf Club is justified in this course no one will for a moment question. Heretofore, and including the last season, liberal added money was offered for this class, but the response made of late years has been such as to necessitate the elimination of Arab races, if only to preserve the standard of Calcutta racing. Yet extra races are promised on each of the six days of the two big meetings, and if Arab horse owners will give the C. T. C. Stewards some sort of assurance that respectable fields would go to the post, that body may be relied upon to restore the Arab races.

The other noticeable feature is the announcement that the Western India Turf Club certificates of age and height *prior to August* 1888 "only will be accepted." This decision of the C. T. C. is full of import, and is likely to cause much agitation and misapprehension among Bombay side pony owners. The rule is not to be held to imply that certificates issued subsequent to August, 1888, will not hold good at Calcutta ; but as all measurements of the W. I. T. C. subsequent to the adoption of the new C. T. C. rules are in effect endorsed by the C. T. C. by publication in the *Racing Calendar*, horses and ponies measured by the W. I. T. C. will be permitted to run at Calcutta without production of certificates. The holders of certificates of anterior date are liable to be called upon to produce such. In the absence of this explanation it was possible for owners to imagine that a split had occurred among the two Clubs, and the reciprocity that had prevailed was at an end. It is fortunate that in the interests of sport there is no likelihood of such a calamity.

A feature of the Calutta Races is the prizes given to second, and in some instances to third, horses. This measure beyond doubt enhances the popularity of, as it certainly ensures good fields for, the Metropolitan races. This example would be attended with great advantage to other meetings if emulated. For example, had a second prize of Rs. 1,000 or so been offered in the Civil Service Cup last February there is little doubt that half a dozen more ponies would have started for that race. More than one big race outside of Calcutta suffers from the absence of liberal second money. How often have we seen that as soon as a powerful adversary is entered for some rich purse the race instantly ceases to be of interest to the majority of those who had looked forward to running for it, and the declarations for the same have necessarily dwindled. A second prize would in such cases rescue the race from proving failure.

Among the other attractions at Calcutta will be the Polo Tournament for the C. T. C. Cup. It is to be hoped the Calcutta, Tirhoot and Behar Clubs will put teams into training for this prize. The 17th Lancers will not be in the country, and it is doubtful if any equally strong team will put in an appearance. The tournament is open to station and district teams, and many such should be strong enough to enter.

BENGAL.

PERSONATION.—The village Pundit, who was charged recently with introducing two passed boys at a primary examination to personate two other boys, was convicted at the Hughli Sessions the other day, and sentenced to four months' hard labour. The two boys whom he made parties to the fraud were ordered to receive ten stripes each.—A Hindu woman was convicted at the same Sessions of personating another woman before a sub-registrar at Hughli, and inducing him to execute a valuable document leading to the sale of certain property. She was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment, and the two men who had testified to her identity as the woman personated received sentences of two years' rigorous imprisonment each.

THE LATE MR. MACAULAY.—The *Calcutta Gazette* to-day contains the following notification :—"It is with deep regret that the Lieutenant-Governor has to announce the death, on the 2nd of May, of Mr. C. P. L Macaulay, C. I. E., who had just returned from England to take up the post of officiating Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal. By his death at the early age of 40, the Government have lost an officer of distinguished merit and ability, and one who, from an early stage of his career, had given proofs of high administrative capacity. Mr. Macaulay had been associated for many years with the administration of Bengal, and the Lieutenant-Governor desires to place on record his high sense of Mr. Macaulay's services and his keen regret at his untimely death."

SUICIDE AT CALCUTTA.—A European, named C. E. Stewart, 40 years old, committed suicide in the Eden Gardens on Tuesday evening. He was seen at about 6 p.m. by three European policemen on duty seated on a bench in the gardens near the Pagoda. A few minutes after Sergeant Ricks, of the East Surrey Regiment, saw him lying on his back in an unconscious state near the bench, bleeding from a wound in the mouth, with a revolver in his right hand. He was instantly conveyed to the Medical College Hospital, but expired on the way. From the papers found on him it appeared the deceased was once a soldier with 21 years' service He then became a guard on the G. I. P. Railway, and lastly a time-keeper in the I. G. S. N. Company, from whose service he took his discharge on the 5th March. Two pawn tickets for two rings were found on him, dated the 3rd and 5th instant, respectively. Up to midnight the police were unable to trace his residence. He is said to have left a wife and three children. A lodger at the Eastern Bengal Railway Hotel states that on Friday deceased said he was tired of life, and producing a revolver from his belt added that it would either end him or some one else. Some inquiries made in connection with this case may, it is said, lead to the apprehension of a man much wanted by the police.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

MAY 11.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Cables Suez—Sonakim and Sonakim Perim interrupted.

Elephant Point.—Penang cable interrupted.

Telegrams id Code or Cipher for Khartonon (Porto Novo) on the west coast of Africa are prohibited.

Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 11th May, 1890.

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	11	5	43	1	16
Suez	11	1	25	1	29

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 11th May, 1890.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	17	...	5
„ Kurrachee	...	9	...	1
„ Madras	...	25	...	2

Difference in longitude allowed for.

THE BATTLE OF MAJUBA HILL.

WE gave a few extracts from an article, entitled "The Transvaal and its Gold Fields," which appears in *Blackwood's*. The following description of the Battle of Majuba Hill, from the same source, will be interesting :—

Here is Lang's Nek, wi h its skilfully traced shelter trenches, two feet six inches deep, still unfilled. Our men had actually gained the position by their courage ; they lost it by their folly. And, last of all, there is the precipitous face of Majuba Hill, down which our exhausted soldiers staggered, and were pitilessly shot down like rabbits. Where are the Boer graves amongst our own Aceldama ? There are none. Careful investigation then and subsequently convinced me that the Dutch loss did not at the utmost exceed three or four men.

"I presume it cannot be disputed that the Boers were skilful soldiers and br

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

The telethermometer of Mr. A. P. Trotter, of 28, Victoria-street, Westminster, is likely to be useful in the refrigerating chamber of ships, or wherever the temperature of a somewhat distant point is required. The tube is of metal, having a fine bore and made flexible so that it can be run like a wire. It is of the necessary length to pass from the indicating scale to the point of which the temperature is desired. There it forms a bulb or its equivalent, a close spiral. The indicating scale is like an ordinary thermometer, having a glass tube, which is fitted to the metal tube. The indicating fluid is alcohol, tinted with aniline. The level of this liquid column is of course complicated by the temperature of the region through which the long metal tube passes, and does not show the temperature of the end bulb; but this is obtained by the simple device of having a similar tube running alongside the first and without a bulb. This tube also ends in an indicating glass tube, which shows the temperature of the metal tube. In this way the temperature of the conveying tube itself can be read, and, on being eliminated from the joint temperature of the tube and bulb, leaves the temperature of the bulb or distant point.

Recent experiments of Professors Elster and Geitel prove that ozone is formed by incandescent surfaces of platinum in contact with the air. When air is ozonised by contact with moist phosphorus, it conducts electricity, according to these investigators, much in the same way as the heated gases of a flame.

The kola nut is now prepared as a beverage in the form of chocolate and kolatina. The nut is a comparatively new import, and not well-known. The beverage is said to be more nutritious than cocoa, and better adapted for weak digestions than either tea, coffee, or cocoa.

Experiments have been made with the Mangin projector and the electric arc light on the summit of the Eiffel Tower, and observers in the Sevres Valley, at a distance of 2,000 metres from the illuminated area, were able to distinguish objects the size of a cow or even of a human being, although the illuminated area was six and a half miles from the tower. These facts are important in connection with the defence of fortified positions. An opinion is gaining ground that the use of noiseless and smokeless pawder will tend to multiply night attacks. The Parson turbodynamo is well adapted for military use as a generator of electricity.

The Italian Government have nearly completed the work of draining the Roman marshes of Cotta, Isola Sacra, and Maccarese, which border the coast about 15 miles from Rome.

The new free harbour at Copenhagen will be made in two sections, namely, the commercial to the north of the celebrated Langeinie promenade, and beyond that still further to the north, the industrial portion. Between the two there will be a steam ferry harbour for the ferry-boats to Malmo, in Sweden, which is just opposite Copenhagen, and but a short sail across the sound.

Four electric launches will ply on the canal at the Edinburgh Exhibition. They have been designed by Messrs. Morton and Williamson, and built by Messrs. T. B. Leath and Co., of Glasgow. Each is 40ft. long by 6ft. 6in. wide, and draws 2ft. 1in. of water, with a load of 40 passengers. The electric motors are supplied by Messrs. Immisch and Co., and are coupled direct to the propeller shafts. Each is capable of yielding 3½ horse-power, at a speed of 800 revolutions per minute. The electricity is, of course, contained in accumulators carried by the vessel, and charged from the shore station. The starting, steering, and reversing gear is all under the control of one person.

A quick-firing gun, the invention of Mr. Harold Throusen, was tested recently at Finspong, in Sweden. The results showed that ten shots can be fired within 25 seconds. All the shots were true, and hit the target within a space of 245 millimetres long by 170 millimetres wide.

It is proposed to build another bridge over the St. Lawrence at Brockville, Canada, where the river narrows to less than a mile. It will be constructed in 19 spans, the longest of 525 feet. The latter will be carried out on the cantilever principle.

A new mineral oil as thick as butter has been introduced as a lubricator by the Compagnie Francaise de Graisses Minerales Consistantes. It is stated to be free from acid, resin, or drying oils, and does not alter with exposure to the air. Its melting point is 84deg. C., and it does not inflame at a lower temperature than 220deg. C. While it resembles butter in colour it is odourless, and has no chemical action on metals.

The Whitehall Club is representative of the civil and mechanical engineering professions, and it is now opening its doors, without entrance fee, to electrical engineers joining in a body. This accommodation has been conceded to meet the want now felt for an electrical club.

Seams of lignite have been discovered near Palmecken and Lettansdorf, on the shores of the Baltic.

Underground telegraph wires are to be adopted in Bavaria. Since 1877 no less than 5,669 kilometres of buried wires have been laid down in Germany, and all the most important commercial cities and sea-ports and every fortress are now connected to Berlin in this secure manner.

A very large "industrial diamond" was recently brought from Brazil to New York. It weighs 367 1-3 carats, is about two inches long, and looks like a chip of anthrasite coal. This kind of diamond is so hard that it will not polish, and after being split up it is used to tip the drills employed in boring rock. It is only found in the Brazilian mines. The stone in question is valued at 5,000dols.

The state of the weather on our coasts can now be learned from notices placed outside the Meteorological Office, 63, Victoria-street, Westminster. Three notices are posted up at 9·30 a. m. and at 3 p.m. each day, and refer to observations made at 8 a. m. and 2 p.m. respectively. Such notices might very well be extended to other parts of the town.

The most novel part of Sir F. Bramwell's lecture on electric welding was the description of experiments made at the Fanshaw-street works by the Thomson-Houston or American process. Pieces of Farnley round iron 1¼ in. in diameter and 14in. long were welded in 2½ minutes on the average, while hand welding took nearly four minutes. The tensile stress of the solid metal was 52,646lbs. per square inch of cross-section, that of the welded joint being 48,215lbs., or 91·9 per cent. of the former in the case of electricity, or 46,899lbs., or 89·3 per cent. in the case of hand-work. The electric weld showed cracks when the joint was bent cold to an angle of 66deg. from the straight, whereas the hand-made joint bore 138deg. of bend.

At a recent meeting of the Natural History Society of Kiel, Major Reinhold stated that the eastern parts of the German Ocean are almost destitute of vegetation, owing he believed, to strong tidal currents preventing its growth.

The Hebrews, and indeed the whole Semitic race, have been drawn by some authorities from Arabia; but Dr. Daniel G. Brinton, in a paper read before the Philadelphia Oriental Club, would fix their original home in the valleys of the Atlas fronting the Atlantic; and another anthropologist, Professor Iastro, agrees with him so far as to regard a Semitic migration from Africa as probable. Most people believe that the Jews came from the East rather than the West; but anthropologists are upsetting our traditional ideas of race in a startling manner. They have taught us that we British, for example, contain a dash of Ugrian or Mongolian blood in our veins, not to speak of other strains which have not been, and perhaps never will be, identified. Thus we are allied to the Magyars and Chinese on one hand; and it need not surprise us to find that some of the pre-Celtic and pre-Teutonic races which form a by no means unimportant part of our stock came from North Africa, and were of Semitic origin. The whole western seaboard of Europe has supplied elements to the making of the British nation, and probably also the North of Africa, if not by sea, through the peninsula.

A distinct step has been made by Mr. Scott Wilson towards the production of a deep blue primrose. The plant was exhibited recently at a meeting of the Scientific Committee of the Royal Horticultural Society.

ALL those who appreciate Lily-white Teeth Purity of the Mouth, and a Breath of Flowers, should use Kemp & Co.'s FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR, which is both a perfect dentifrice and at the same time a delicious Mouth-Wash Per bottle, Re.1-4 and Re. 2-4.

BRAVE DEEDS BY BRAVE MEN.

VILLIERS, THE WAR CORRESPONDENT'S, STORIES.

FREDERICK VILLIERS has been for many years the war correspondent of the London *Graphic*.

Mr. Villiers in a sense is one of the younger of the more famous special correspondents. He has had wide and varied experiences. He has seen service in Servia, and was with the Russian army at the famous battle of Plevna in company with Archibald Forbes.

When the famous bombardment of Alexandria by the British took place, Mr. Villiers was on the gunboat Condor, commanded by Sir Charles Beresford, the best known of the fighting Beresfords. Still later Mr. Villiers was one of the expedition that was sent down the Nile and across the desert to relieve General Gordon at Khartoum. He has seen men of many nationalities in the camp and on the battlefield, and should know something of what bravery is. Mr Villiers seems to think that no particular race has a monopoly of the quality known as courage.

"It is pretty hard to say just how the really brave man is to be distinguished from other men," said Mr Villiers, in discussing the matter the other day. "There is collective bravery, and there is individual bravery. There are men in military service whom I have met, who, in the ranks and on the battlefield, might be relied upon to fight while any of their comrades remained to fight with them and yet who would never seek individually to do anything that might distinguish them. On the other hand, there are other men who are never satisfied except when performing some dare-devil enterprise.

"During the Russian-Turkish war I met, retreating from the battlefield, which had been a disastrous one for the Russians, the sorriest band of men I have ever seen. There were about forty of them, dirty and begrimed with powder, ragged and worn out. I saw they were Russians. The officer in command, who had met me in the Russian camp, asked me for certain information, which I was able to give him. After getting it he turned, and pointing to the little forlorn group of men, he said bitterly—'That is the remnant of what was this morning one of the Czar's best regiments, and I am the only officer left.'

"That regiment had fought like heroes, and yet few of its members would of their own accord attempt anything that might call for any considerable amount of courage."

THE FIGHTING BERESFORDS.

"I suppose that no braver men could be found than the members of the famous Beresford family. Sir Charles and his brother, familiarly known as 'Dick' Beresford, are in their way the best known of these. It was 'Dick' Beresford who risked his life in Zululand by going back to save a private soldier of his regiment from being slaughtered by the Zulus. Beresford rescued the soldier single-handed, and got him off, carrying him in front of him across his saddle. He as well as the private were wounded before they got out of reach of the assegais. Several times the soldier asked his superior to leave him behind and get away in safety himself.

"'I'll be——d if I do,' was the forcible but earnest reply each time. When my ammunition gives out we'll take our chances together,' and Fighting Dick rescued his man, and was wounded in the fight.

"I do not know," continued Mr. Villiers, "that I ever saw more bravery displayed than was shown by the brother of the same Dick Beresford, Sir Charles, at the bombardment of Alexandria. I am now proud to say that I was on the Condor, the pigmy gunboat commanded by Sir Charles Beresford—the 'Our Charley' of the British navy. On this occasion Captain Beresford had been ordered not to interfere in the fight unless it became absolutely necessary, but he secured the permission to interfere at any time when he might consider his services were really needed.

"Every one who knew Charles Beresford knew that he would seize the first pretext for getting into the fight. And so he did. The story of the wonderful manner in which he manipulated his little boat under the heavy guns of the Egyptian forts on that day, has been often told, and made Beresford more than ever the pet of the British navy."

DUEL OF THE CONDOR.

"More real gallantry I have never seen than was shown that day by the captain of the little Condor, and his men seemed imbued with his spirit, for no one on the boat for a moment doubted that he would be in at the death.

"As for Beresford, he stood on the bridge, field-glass in hand, looking positively unhappy, while the guns of the big Inflexible and the other ironclads were hurling a hail of iron and steel into the Alexandrian redoubts. When at last he saw an opportunity to push his little boat into the fight, perfect happiness beamed forth in his countenance.

"I can assure you I felt rather queer when I knew that the little boat was heading right for the frowning fortresses in which the big Armstrong guns were being worked with no inconsiderable skill.

"Straight on she ploughed, and from the air of the captain one might think that we were about to land at Alexandria to attend a reception. As it was, we got a reception, and a warm one of its kind. We ran so close to the forts that we could easily see the gunners at work in the Egyptian redoubts without the assistance of a glass. Then one of the Armstrongs opened on us, and at the first shot just grazed the gunboat.

"'Not bad shots, these beggars,' remarked the captain. We'll try a hand at that ourselves.'

"Then the position of the Condor was changed, and almost immediately one of her bulldogs barked.

"From that time the duel was one in real earnest. I dont know how it looked to the men on the other ironclads, but to me it seemed that it looked somewhat like the attack of a mo quitto upon some big ox. Backward and forward under the great guns the little Condor steamed. The Egyptian gunners seemed unable to hit her, but, having a better mark, the English marksmen were more successful. The English captain was in his element, and I know he was sorry when the thing was all over. The Condor used up all her ammunition in that duel, but did vast execution, and got out of the affair without being injured.

"I fancied that Lord Beresford looked a little nervous when he rejoined the fleet in the outer bay—more nervous than he had shown himself under fire. It was doubtful to some of us if he had not exceeded orders in thrusting his boat forward in the fight as he had done.

"There was no end to the delight, therefore, when the signal, 'Well done, Condor' was displayed from the Admiral's ship. The opinion of the Admiral was backed up by those of the officers of the American, French, and German vessels lying in Alexandria bay, who all thought, as I did, that it was one of the finest exhibitions of gallantry that modern warfare could show."

HERO AND FOP.

"But each nation has its brave men, and sometimes the man whom we would least suspect of being a hero will surprise one by his coolness and selfpoise when in danger. I saw an instance of this at the battle of Plevna.

"It was in the early part of the day on which the bombardment commenced. Archibald Forbes, several Russian officers, and myself were grouped together at a point of vantage, watching the advance of the Russian troops. A pretty sight it was, too, to see one regiment after another dashing to the front and up against the Turkish position.

"It was not such a fine sight to see them come back.

"Presently we were joined by a staff officer. He was not a Russian, but a Frenchman, a sort of an adventurer, who for some reason had left the French army and entered the service of the Czar. He was not a man I should have picked out to hold any post of danger. His style was more of the order of the fop, as a certain species of mankind is designated, than anything else. He was fond of lolling about headquarters in silk pajamas. He sported an expensive toilet set. He was fastidious as to his dress, and the manner in which his food was served. The amount of attention he spent on attending to his hair and beard was tremendous.

"Every one who has seen camp life will understand that this sort of man is not generally looked upon as being much of a soldier. He joined us just at the time when the Russian soldiers appeared to be carrying everything before them. Forbes, who had been closely watching the situation through his field-glasses, dropped them.

"'We shall be in Plevna to-night,' he said, in his own terse way.

"The young Frenchman, too, had been watching the advance of the Russians through a pair of beautifully-mounted glasses.

"'Yes,' he said, 'we shall dine in Plevna to-night. I hope the dinner will be a good one.'

"It struck me as rather queer that a man should attach more significance to a prospective dinner than to the results of a great battle. But I did not know my Frenchman.

"Turning to me, he handed me his glasses with a smile. I had some trouble with them, and the young officer helped me out with them. As I handed them back he said.—

"'The last time I used those, ah! I shall never forget it. It was in 1876, at the Grand Opera. You were there? No! Ah, it was grand. The premier——,

"Just then he was interrupted by the whiz and shriek of a shell. It fell so close to us that the dirt torn up by it fairly showered upon us, and it killed two or three soldiers and a horse near by.

"Brushing the dirt from his uniform with a white handkerchief, the young Frenchman continued—"I was speaking of the premier danseuse. Ah, she was magnificent, beautiful, great. Such—'.

"There another shell interrupted, but it did little damage, and without paying any attention to the fact that the Turkish fire from one battery was directed ae the point where we were standing, the imperturbablt Frenchman rattled on in praise of the premier danseuse.

"'Such eyes, ah! such a form! such black hair! such——" But it was destined that he should not finish on that day at least, for Forbes broke in with the excited ejaculation—

"'By heavens, Villiers! there is something up over there.'

"He pointed towards Plevna, where but a little time before the Russians appeared to be having it all their own way.

"Sure enough something had happened. The Turks had rallied and the tide of victory had turned. The young French officer scanned the spot where the fierce struggle was going on. Shrugging his shoulders, he turned to us, and, immovable as ever, said—'Gentlemen, it is my regret that we shall not dine at Plevna to-night! Another time! Then we shall talk of my premier danseuse!'

"Another bow and he was away. Had I been called upon to judge of his character from this incident, I should have been at a loss to say whether he was a brave man. But though I met him no more to speak to him, I saw him in the front of the Russian army as cool and collected as though on a ball-room floor, and yet doing the work of three officers in getting order out of the confusion and in infusing courage into his men; and from men who had served with him and who understood his ways, I learned that he was considered as brave a man as there was in the Czar's army."

CALMNESS IN THE FACE OF DEATH.

"I saw another example of coolness displayed by men when facing death in the Servian campaign. But in this case the man to whom I refer was not only face to face with death; but was positively dying, and knew it. We had experienced fierce fighting all day, and until after darkness fell.

"Everything was in confusion, and stragglers were glad to lie down anywhere that they could get some rest and sleep. I among many others was foraging for a sleeping place. I met with little success, until finally I pulled up the flap of the cover of one of our waggons. I heard breathing as of a man sleeping. I was about to go further, when in a faint voice I was asked to 'come in.'

"I climbed into the waggon. It had but one inmate, a young officer. He explained to me that he had been wounded late in the afternoon, and after being cared for by the commissariat, had been temporarily left in this waggon.

"I asked him if I could do anything for him."

"'Oh no,' was the response; 'I am quite comfortable. But you have no bed! Stay here to-night. There is only straw to lie upon, but there is enough of it for two.

"I muttered something about not wishing to disturb him.

"'Don't be afraid,' said the wounded man, with a significant tone that I did not then understand; 'I feel tired, and I shall sleep soundly, very soundly, to-night.'

"And he did, for he died that night. That he knew he was dying when speaking to me I am quite sure, yet he made no complaint. Instead, he offered half of his rough bed to an entire stranger. The calmness with which he met death was certainly that of a braveman.

"I have seen the famous General Skobeloff in action. One would instinctively recognise from his dash and energy that he was a brave man. Yet there were just as brave men in the trenches of whom the world knows nothing. But then that is the way of the world.

MAX O'RELL'S EXPERIENCE.

Max O'Rell (M. Paul Blouet), author of "John Bull and His Island," has witnessed many acts of personal bravery.

"During the Franco-Prussian war," said he, "I was an officer in the 2d regiment of the artillery in the French army, and saw hard service. I was captured, and remained five months in a German prison. After we ceased fighting the Germans, we started to enter Paris, but found that we had another army to meet, the Communists. We finally entered the city, and had to fight the Communists many days before they surrendered. At the bridge of Neuilly I led the attack with part of my regiment, and was promptly shot down, but my men carried the bridge and everything before them. I received the Legion of Honour for my part in the attack.

"Just before the attack Corporal Rabier in my regiment did a very daring thing.

"Behind the bridge of Neuilly there were several Communist batteries stationed, sweeping the avenue with grape and canister. The ground is high at the back of the bridge; and, of course, anybody passing through the Place de Courbevoie just below, was merely a target for wanton slaughter.

"On the 12th day of April 1871, while my regiment was stationed on a side street, an overpowering thirst seized upon my men. I ordered Corporal Rabier to take six men and six canteens and go for wine in the street beyond the Place de Courbevoie. Of course, I thought the corporal would make a detour to reach the wine shop, and not expose himself to the raking fire of the entrenched Communist batteries.

"When he started I was surprised to hear him say that he did not care a continental for the Communists, and did not propose to do any unnecessary walking to avoid them. Without hesitation he marched by the statue of Napoleon, which stood in the centre of the square, and by some miracle he and his six men got by through a volley that was promptly fired at them. The fact is, the Place de Courbevoie was being raked by a galling fire, and it seemed like courting death for any one to pass.

"Rabier got the canteens filled with wine and came jauntily back the same way. The three batteries back of the bridge were busy, and the Communist sharpshooters were at work.

"When Rabier and his six men got in front of the statue of Napoleon, it seemed to me that every gun and cannon in the Communist army was pouring shots and shell into the Place de Courbevoie against six men with wine and a corporal leading them.

"The corporal and two men were shot down, and the four men reached camp in safety. They immediately went back with an escort and brought the corporal, the two men, and the two canteens of wine into the camp. The corporal, happily, was only wounded, and with the other two soldiers, recovered. It was a cool and fearless act to calmly pass through a terrific fire merely for a little wine. Two days later I attacked the Communists at the bridge, carried it, and paid them back for shooting my brave corporal."

GENERAL SHERMAN'S ANECDOTES.

General Sherman loves to tell the old story of the siege of Alatoona, early in October 1864. General Corse was in command of the Union forces at the place and was known to be very hard pressed. General Sherman was coming to his relief, but as he continued to hear nothing from General Corse, he naturally became anxious. Efforts were made to communicate with him, but with no success, and the worse was feared. It was known that General Corse had made a gallant fight, but whether he had or had not succumbed to the forces against him were disputed questions.

"Then came the signal, the mention of which to this day still brings a smile to Sherman's grim face. It came at an opportune moment, and contained the famous expression, so often quoted, 'I am short a cheekbone and an ear, but am able to whip all hell yet.'

"It was somewhat profane this, but as it is said to have suggested the hymn 'Hold the Fort,' the pious have less reason to complain of it than they otherwise would have had.

"For real downright bravery General Sherman says that modern war supplies no instance more pointed than are to be found in the records of the march to the sea, particularly that displayed in the struggle for the railroad line.

"General Sherman and his generals were in constant consultations, and were continually planning to capture all the roads in the hands of the enemy. One of the generals was on his way from one of these consultations, when he met a single horseman, who belonged to the 17th Corps, but who appeared to be a straggler. The General demanded to know what the man was doing away from his corps.

"'Foraging party, sir; captured the North Carolina railroad, sir.'

"It did not seem possible, but it was true, and the soldier was a faithful as well as welcome messenger."

GENERAL GRANT'S BRAVERY.

"That necessity which compels a commanding officer to refrain from exposing himself unnecessarily, prevents such an officer from giving many exhibitions of personal daring; and yet I saw General Grant perform one of the bravest deeds that I can remember to have occurred within my experience.

"This happened at Petersburg. I was the only officer with General Grant at the time. There was considerable confusion. The fighting was fierce and fast. The abatis had not been cleared, and the mine was an hour late in exploding. There was much confusion.

"General Grant went to the front of our line, and I accompanied him. Finally we dismounted, and, leaving our horses behind, walked to the trenches, where we watched the progress of the fight. Our men were badly exposed to the fire of the enemy, and were getting mercilessly 'out up.'

"'This won't do, General Grant remarked.' The men are simply being slaughtered. They must fall back.'

"However, there was no way of giving the order from where we were. Besides, the day was fearfully hot, and General Grant wore a short army blouse, with no shoulder straps or anything to designate his rank.

"Suddenly General Grant jumped on the earthworks and made for a point where we could see some of his staff. To reach this point he had to travel at least 400 yards under a deadly fire from the enemy that was simply mowing our men down. How he ever got there safely is more than I can tell, but he did, and immediately gave orders for our men to fall back. A more daring or perilous act I have never seen.

Dr. George F. Shrady, editor of the *Medical Record*, and the physician who attended General Grant says:—"I suppose that no man ever displayed more courage than did General Grant in his last days." I had known General Grant, and knew, of course, that he was a very brave man, but I confess that he surprised even me by the manner in which he wrestled with death even after it became certain that his time was short. It is a marvellous struggle, and the calmness, the fortitude, and the gentleness and patience of the dying General were simply remarkable. He startled me one night by suddenly asking:—

"Shrady, am I going to die to-night?

"'No, General,' I replied, 'I have no fear that you will die to night.'

"'All right, Shrady,' was the reply. 'In that case I am going to have a walk round the room. I'm tired of this chair.'

"And walk he did, although how he did it, is more than I can say. It was his wonderful nerve that stood by him and never left him to the end."

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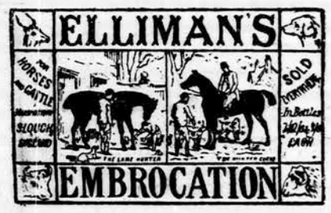

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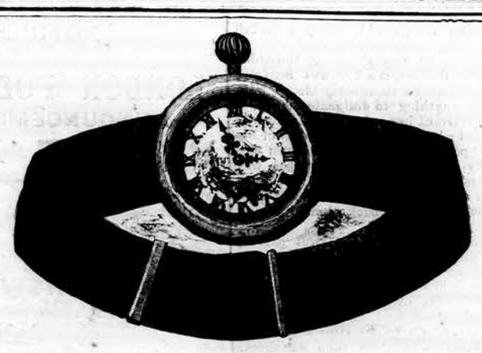
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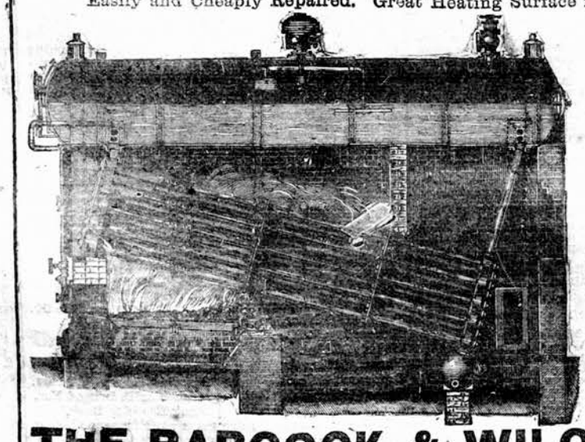
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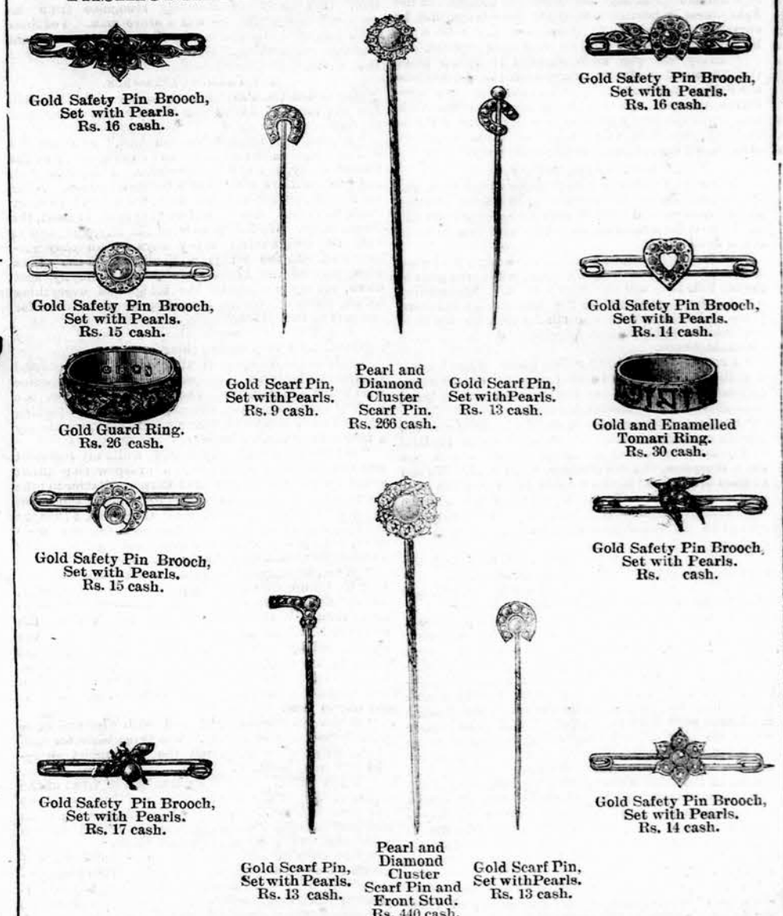
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